PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,049—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

			Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE, after dinner			41 12
Do. Larose	dinner		29 4
St. JULIEN			25 4
St. Estephe			20 4
MEDOC	breakfast		17 12
St. Julien Medoc			13 13

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
R.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	Saturday. 30th Dec. 1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
R.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. Worcester	20th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. Worcester	17th "
R.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4278	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
R.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. Worcester	17th "
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4306	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
R.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3096	500	H. Weighell	14th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
R.I. HIMALAYA	6898	1000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3096	500	H. Weighell	12th "
R.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

10th Jan. 24th Jan.
7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., '94.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan., 1894.
GISELA	F. Kossovich.	4,253	350	9th Feb.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIO. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	21st Jan. '94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

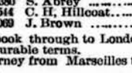
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 21, 1893.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA" will SAIL as above on the 10th January, 1894. For Freight and Passage Apply to the Agents,

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	December 30, '93
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 13.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd January, 1894, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th December, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask., Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,797 tons, on the 4th January, 1894, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the ..... End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

KEMP'S

COCA	ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc. Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew,
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair,
Oh! tell me your secret do.

Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you bless't it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.

Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray,
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay,
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

TREACHER & Co. Invite the attention of intending Purchasers to this really Fine Selection of China and Glassware.

DINNER SERVICES, Consisting of 78 pieces, in—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oriental Peach Blow	95 8	106 8
Ivy Entwine	62 0	69 0
Birds on Almond Branch	77 0	86 0
Plain White	40 0	44 8

BREAKFAST SERVICES in above Patterns.
From Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 58 Cash.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.
Set for 12 Persons, Comprising 113 Pieces.
From Rs. 90 Cash. Rs. 100 Credit.

ALSO

TOILET SETS.	CHAMBER SERVICES.	BREAKFAST SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	FLOWER TUBES AND VASES.
FRUIT DISHES.	MENU STANDS.	CHOTA HAZRI SETS.

And a Large Variety of FANCY CHINA and the NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.
ROCKINGHAM WARE. HARLEQUIN WARE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!!
NEW YEAR'S GOODS!!!

Of Every Description are now Unpacked. Inspection Solicited at our Bombay and Poona Establishments.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA:—Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.	MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS.	WOOLLEN CREPONS.

~~DRESSMAKING CHARGES~~
STRICTLY MODERATE.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-8 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for

CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.

Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle*, the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 35, and	25
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. } NEW YEAR'S CARDS. { Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

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MAJOLICA ART WARE.

THE most Artistically Finished and Richly Decorated with Gold on Raised Work.

The Richest and most Selected Assortment in this Artware, ever imported into India.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

CARD TRAYS. JARDINIERES. DESSERT SERVICES. WALL PLATES. CENTRE PIECES. COFFEE SETS. ICE CREAM PLATES. BONBONIERES. MENAGE TRAYS. FLOWER BASKETS. CAKESTANDS. WASHHAND SERVICES. BISCUIT BOXES. Etc. etc.

THE MOST SUITABLE NEW YEAR PRESENTS. ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

FLOWERPOTS. INKSTANDS. TRAYS. SPECIMEN GLASSES. BREAD BASKETS. FRUIT STANDS. PIN TRAYS. TEA SETS. ASH TRAYS. FLOWER VASES. SALAD BOWLS. MATCHBOX HOLDERS. MOCCA SETS. Etc. etc.

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MAJOLICA ART WARE
Free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR,
Late THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD
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OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLAY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....Mr. H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 29TH DEC.
GRAND FASHIONABLE EVENING!
Under Distinguished Patronage.
(By Special Request),
Planquette's Nautical Comic Opera
in 3 Acts,
PAUL JONES!! PAUL JONES!!!
N.B.—This Comic Opera ran for 130 Consecutive Nights on its Original Representation in Melbourne.
Tuneful Melodies abound throughout the Opera.
It is Mirth-provoking to a degree, filling the House with Roars of Laughter, and its Catchy Songs always result in
"ENCORE AFTER ENCORE."
It is a Comedians' Opera, "Par Excellence!"

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 30TH DEC.
Announcement Extraordinary!
A NEW YEAR'S PROGRAMME.
Mr. L. A. MASSA'S
NEW and GORGEOUS PANTOMIME
Specially Written or Mr. H. Stanley,
THE "QUEEN OF HEARTS," or
HARLEQUIN "JACK HORNER," and
"THE CARD THAT TOOK THE TRICK."
Magnificent New Scenery. Wardrobe and Effects
Box Office and Plan at "MITCHELL'S"
(open from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.), Meadows Street, Fort.
PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, One Rupee.
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16.
Soldiers and Sailors, in Uniform, as usual.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
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HE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

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A VICTORIA (Brush Co.'s) Dynamo, 100 Volt, 150 Amp.
COMPOUND WOUND.
The Machine is in good Running Order, and intending purchasers can see it under Trial.
Also a "BARONESS KITCHEN RANGE.
Apply at the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

JUST ON HAND.
MEDICAL STUDENTS' DISSECTING CASES.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
In Great Variety, Best and Cheapest.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
B. D. MOTIWALA & Co.,
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"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.
We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
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RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.
THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following
SELECT BRANDS:—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of		50	5 0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias	"		50	7 0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales	"		50	15 0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Eeg Finos	"		50	18 0
Do. do. Marcelina	"		50	18 0
Do. do. Delirios	"		25	10 0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	"		100	36 0
LA CAROLINA, Boug. Carolina.	"		25	14 0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del....	"		25	15 0

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12 "
COQUETAS	" 3	8 "

BEACONSFIELDS,
BAHADURS,
CELESTIALES,
TORPEDO SPECIALS,
and a large Variety of all the leading Brands of
INDIAN CIGARS
Also Stocked.
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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION ON THE ESPLANADE OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
NEW FLYINGMAN,
Just arrived from Singapore,
Who has never visited India before.
LAST WEEK!
LAST FAREWELL WEEK!!
The well trained Horses, Dogs, Monkeys, &c.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance Commence at 9 P.M.
RATES OF ADMISSION.
Box holding four Chairs, Rs. 12; First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re. 1; Third Class, 8 ans.; and Gallery, 4 ans.
Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, 8 ans.
THE GRAND LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.
J. N. PAUL, Sole Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

LIPTON'S TEAS. The finest the World can produce.
LIPTON'S TEAS. To be obtained all over
LIPTON'S TEAS. INDIA and the EAST.
LIPTON'S TEAS. Note the Prices:—
LIPTON'S TEAS. Choicest Blend of Indian
LIPTON'S TEAS. PEKOE
LIPTON'S TEAS. SOUCHONG,
LIPTON'S TEAS. Per lb. 12 Annas.
LIPTON'S TEAS. Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjiling and Ceylon
LIPTON'S TEAS. ORANGE PEKOES,
LIPTON'S TEAS. Re. 1-2 per lb.
LIPTON'S TEAS. PURE CEYLON
LIPTON'S TEAS TEA,
LIPTON'S TEAS. Grown on
LIPTON'S TEAS. LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE
ESTATES.
Re. 1 per lb.
Are Packed in Patent Air-tight Tin Boxes,
Thus preserving the Delicious Flavor and Aroma.
GAINED
the Highest and only
AWARD
at the
WORLD'S
FAIR,
CHICAGO
British Section.
GOLD MEDAL,
HANOVER, 1893.
LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.
In air-tight Boxes,
Containing
1 lb. Nett.
5 lbs. Nett.
10 lbs. Nett.
20 lbs. Nett.
No Extra Charge for Boxes.
MORE THAN
ONE MILLION PACKETS
Sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.
LIPTON,
SOLE PROPRIETOR
Of the Following Celebrated
TEA and COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON.
Viz.:—Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mousakelle Pooprassie, Hanagalla and Gigranella.
LIPTON'S
INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
LIPTON'S WAREHOUSES:—
11 and 12, Hare St., Calcutta.
Sole Agents, Bombay Presidency:—
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
LIPTON'S HAMS! LIPTON'S BACONS!
In Canvass.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; the Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 196 PACKAGES TURMERIC AND 20 DRUMS OF HEALD VARNISH.
Under instructions from L. A. Watkins, Esq., Receiver, and pursuant to the order of the High Court, in suit No. 489 of 1893, Pestonjee Framjee Talati and others vs. Rugoonath Rowjee and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th December, 1893, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort—
196 packages turmeric.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold wire with pearls, silver bedi, ingot, blue cloth, old coats, turban, watch, &c.
Also 20 drums of Heald varnish.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 29, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,
1-30 P. M.
1 powerful bay Arab pony with a strong pony cart.
1 second hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 strong country-bred galloway, goes well in saddle.
1 strong bay galloway 14 hands, 5 years, has been ridden regularly, and has been driven.
1 strong-built landau in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

In the matter of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society Company, Limited.
Under instructions from Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER and Co., the Attornies for the Official Liquidator, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the office furniture belonging to the above Society consisting of tables, chairs, pigeon holes, iron safes, punkhas, screens, &c.
Also a few hogsheads of brandy and a few cases of champagne and other wines.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION.
On a Day to be fixed hereafter, of the entire furniture by Wimbridge and others, horses, carriages, plants, &c.
Belonging to Lieut-Col Gerald Martin, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, very valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge," and others, plate-ware, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with lamps, &c., complete, valuable ornaments, China and Japanese vases, oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., the property of ALEX PALLIS, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 29, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Medows Street, the whole of the Hotel furniture, consisting of black and teakwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, glass and crockery ware, lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, harmonium, musical box, &c.
The property is on view.

Our Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd January, instead of MONDAY, the 1st January, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On TUESDAY next, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—
10 bales pint and vial corks.
1 large size iron safe by Marr.
1 iron chest.
One lot of masonic jewels, etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
10 cases varnish and French-polish.
By order of Lingoo Feerajee and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Eidally.
About 30 maunds of No. 6 yarn.
AT 2 P. M.
1 light strong built victoria.
1 handsome double seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 buggy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Vajeerbai, widow of Essaji Adamjee Mudharee, Kaderbhai Esaji, Moosaji Esaji, two of the minor sons of the late Esaji Adamji by their mother and guardian, the said Vajeerbai, and Adamji Ookabhai, heirs and representatives of the late Borah Esaji Adamji Mudharee, mortgagor (since deceased), sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1894, at the hour mentioned below, and upon the premises, the property described in the schedule below.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, old Secretariat, Apollo Street Fort.
SCHEDULE.
LOT No. 1.—AT 4 P.M.
All that piece or parcel of Government law or ground, together with the messuage or tenement thereon, on the south side of Camatcepoora, Third Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 3,313, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the said Camnteepoora 3rd Street, on the south by a sweeper's passage, on the east by the house of Fatmabai, and on the west by the property of Dadoo Meya Hin Mahomed Cassam, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said heirs and representatives of the late mortgagor.
LOT No. 2.—AT 5 P. M.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, fronting on the western side of Camatcepoora 6th street, now in the occupation of the tenants of the said heirs and representatives of the mortgagor, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3915, new No 10550, old Survey No. 3189, new Survey No. 6154, and assessed by the Municipality, under street No. 1416, ward No. 1591, containing by admeasurement 58 5 9 square yards, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the 6th Camatcepoora Street, on or towards the west by the property of Noorooden Jeewakhan and Currinji Moosaji, on or towards the north by the property of Noorooden Jeewakhan, and on or towards the south by the property of Maneckjee Palonjee.

BONA FIDE AUCTION
on
SATURDAY, 27th January, 1894.
Sale of furniture, victoria, horse, piano, &c.,
of
LIEUT.-COLONEL FORGET,
At his Bungalow, No. 10, Marine Lines.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 29, 1893.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7', for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvyy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 23rd, 25th and 26th instant, and on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, these being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 188
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
IN succession to Lieut-Col. W. S. S. BISSET, C. I. E., R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Mr. I. O'CALLAGHAN will Officiate as AGENT, B. B and C. I. Railway, and will assume the duties of his office with effect from the 30th December, 1893, and until further orders.
F. T. RICKARDS,
Secretary.
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Agent's Office, Bombay, 23rd December, 1893.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)
MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.
Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.
Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
A REVISED TRAIN SERVICE comes into force on January 1st, 1894, on the Southern Mahratta Railway System. For particulars see TIME TABLES published at Stations, or apply to Station Masters.
A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 23rd December 1893.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.
H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
PADDY & DALL GRINDING MACHINES.
And POUNDING MACHINES
FOR HAND WORK AS WELL AS
CATTLE POWER AND STEAM POWER.
PRICE:—Rs. 75 TO 300.
Apply to the Sole Inventioner,
MAHAMADBHOY CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY,
MAHIM BAZZAR, MAHIM,—BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.

COUNTRY RECTORY HOME in CHESHIRE. Lady with much Experience, and having a little Girl of 7, wishes to have CHARGE of another of about same age. Climate Mild; Garden; Pony; good Nurse and Governess; every Care. Terms by Arrangement. Apply to RECTOR, Eccleston, Cheshire.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leiths
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Invernes.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYAS & Co.	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
MOET & CHANDON	Epernay.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM ABOVE FIRMS TO HAND.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Waltstrior, London.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 650, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE.....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDER.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PERMANENT STAND Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,80,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO,
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. Association, Apollo Bunder, Address by Lord Radstock, 8-30 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Canton (s), from London ; Continental (s), Singapore ; and Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.

POLO.—There will be no game of polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Shastri and Brahamani left the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 1st January, 1894.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Wistow Hall and Canton entered, and the s. s. Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow, the 30th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct, per extra s. s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 30th instant.

A CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Suckoo, a Hindu woman, residing at Hunooman Lane, has reported to the police, that, about noon, on Tuesday, her child, aged four years, was enticed away, and robbed of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 10.

LEFT IN A TEMPER.—Mahadeo Rama, residing at Pirkhan Lane, has made a report to the police, that his wife, named Gaji, aged seventeen years, and wearing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 22, left home in a fit of temper, on Christmas Day, and has not since been heard of.

A MARWARI MISSING.—Koshall Futta, a Marwari, residing at Doongree Street, has made a report to the police, that his son, aged twenty-five years, left home, taking with him Rs. 31 in cash, and has not since been heard of. He also had on his person silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 11-12.

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—A Mahomedan leper, named Chathoo Mahomed, aged thirty-five years, on Tuesday, was, on Wednesday last, made over to the police by the J. J. Hospital authorities, and was conveyed in a Municipal van to the Matoonga Leper Asylum, where he was detained.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Ardeshir Cowasjee, a young Parsee, aged twenty years, residing with his sister, at Dhunji Street, attempted to commit suicide, on Wednesday night, by swallowing an overdose of opium, in consequence of some dispute that had taken place between his uncle and sister regarding the expenses of his (Ardashir's) coming marriage, which is to take place in a few days. Ardeshir was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now progressing favourably.

ARRIVALS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Malahrao Narayenrao Powar, the Raja of Dewas, accompanied by eight followers, arrived in Bombay, on Wednesday morning, and is now staying in the bungalow of Lalchund,at Walkeshwar Road.—Samsing Gopalsing, the Raja of Chuma, with twenty-five followers, arrived at the Grant Road railway station, on the same day, and has taken up his residence at Warden Road.—Nawab Abdool Kadir Khan, in company with forty followers, also arrived on the 26th instant, and has gone to reside at Haji Cassum's bungalow, at Grant Road.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March	The Sailor's Anchor ...J. A. Kappey.
Overture	Eliza E Claudio Mercadante.
Gavotte	Daisy Emmeline Barrett.
Fantasia	Upon Sullivan's Songs ...J. A. Kappey.
Valse	Belle Amie Josef Meissler.
Galop	Light as a Feather Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Lancers	The Society Clown...Solomon.
Overture	Light Cavalry Suppe.
Valse	Dolores Waldteufel.
Serenata	Der Engel hied Braga.
Reminiscences of Sullivan	Arr. Winterbottom.
Gavotte	La Reine Melville.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OVER-DOSE OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Ardeshir Cowasji, a young Parsee, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by voluntarily administering opium to himself. Inspector Stanford, who was in charge of the case, told the Court, that in consequence of certain information received he went to the J. J. Hospital, where he saw several medical students busy trying to pump out a quantity of opium from his stomach. Beyond this, the Inspector said, there was no further evidence against the accused. In his defence prisoner said that he was an opium-eater, and on that particular night had taken an over-dose of the drug with the result that he was unconscious and his friends took him to the hospital. The accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

A JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS INSTRUCTOR.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged a youth, named Javerchand Nanji and a bad character, named Bhugwandas Kalidas, with theft in respect of ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,500, belonging to Drochand Meghji, a goldsmith, under whom the first accused was employed as a boy to fan the fire. The complainant left the ornaments in charge of the first accused and went out on business. The boy was, the police alleged, instigated by the second accused in the theft. The police were informed, and Inspector Stanford arrested the two prisoners, just as they were taking railway tickets to go to Surat. The first accused was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for three years, and the second was sentenced to a day's imprisonment.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL, CAVEL.—On Wednesday evening, a Christmas treat to the school-children of Cavel was given in the above school, the funds for the purpose having been subscribed by local friends. The arrangements were in the hands of a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Bocarro, J. De Costa, C. Viegas, and E. Bocarro, who are to be congratulated upon the success, with which the entertainment was carried out. About 200 children participated in the enjoyment, the chief object of attraction, it need hardly be said, being the Christmas tree, which was loaded with toys and other articles dear to the youthful mind. Mr. E. Bocarro made a capital "Father Christmas," and thanked the visitors present for their contributions to the treat fund. The Christmas tree was divested of its numerous burdens, and they were distributed to the children at the close.

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.—The Great Indian Circus in spite of several other attractions, continues to draw a good "house." Owing to the reduction in the prices of admission and other conveniences afforded to the public through the exertions of Mr. A. L. Ghosal, the energetic manager, the troupe has become increasingly popular. In the pavilion opposite the Municipal Buildings a new programme is gone through every night, and trained horses, monkeys, and dogs by their comic performances make an enjoyable evening for the spectators. Signor Polakhi's "jumping dog" goes over nine chairs gracefully and easily to the great surprise of the audience. The funambulist or the rope-walker, Budduncband, dances on a thin metal wire in a manner worthy of a Japanese equilibrist. "Crystal pyramid," or the chair-balancing act, by young Mullik, is wonderfully done, and the twisting of his body in almost every shape makes the spectator cry out "Is that an India-rubber boy." Still more daring and astonishing item on the programme is the "double trapeze" boy of nine, balancing and helping a girl a year as younger than himself. Budduncband and Sukumari are the two daring children, and they go through their performance with great ease and grace. Sriwany, the juggler, astonished the audience when he showed them that it was possible for a man of ordinary size and strength to play with heavy cannon balls as easily as though he was handling a couple of tennis balls. The flying man or travelling trapeze act is a novelty which attracts great attention. It consists of leaving a trapeze and clinging to another when both are moving rapidly to and fro, and all who witness the feat acknowledge that it is one not often to be seen equalled.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG PARSEE WOMAN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Churney Wadi, regarding the death of a young Parsee woman, named Ayeemai, aged about twenty-four years, residing at Churney Wadi. The deceased was married on the 25th inst. to one Dorabji Bastomji Doctor, an unqualified practitioner, at Ootan, near Bhyndar. The deceased's sister, Sakerbai, was also married on the same day to the brother of Dorabji. For the last two or three years the deceased had been suffering from palpitation and very often fainted. At 2 p.m., on Wednesday last, the deceased, her husband, her sister Sakerbai and her husband, and Ruttonbai, the deceased's other sister, left Bombay by one of the local trains and went to Bhynder, where Sakerbai and her husband separated to go to their house, while the deceased, her husband, and Ruttanbai, proceeded to Ootan, where the deceased's husband resided. On arriving at her husband's house the deceased seemed quite well, and in the evening they took their meals together. At about 11 o'clock deceased complained of palpitation and heavi- ness in her chest, and of feeling giddy, and asked her husband and Ruttonbai to dash water in her face, which was immediately done, but the deceased became speechless and unconscious. Her husband at once brought a bottle of ammonia and applied it to her nose, but without any avail, as the deceased expired almost immediately. Dr. Ardeshir Dhunjishaw Contractor, who had treated the deceased during the last two months for palpitation and pain in the left side of her chest arising from heart-disease, said that in his opinion death was due to heart-disease, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 26th December were published in yesterday's Bombay *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 5 feet 1 inch against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing except in Shahbandar, where they are slightly damaged by insects. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting over. Rabi sowing continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowings completed in two talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of rice crops nearly finished. Cotton picking still continues. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder plentiful.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd December 1893).—Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 23rd December 1893).—Gram and wheat sowing nearly finished. Prospects good generally. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Insects called "Khapedi" have disappeared and the damage done to planted wheat is slight. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 23rd December 1893).—Jowari reaping in progress. Crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Picking of cotton continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Reaping of Kharif and sowing of rabi crops completed in almost all the talukas. Rabi standing crops good. Dews beneficial to crops. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 20th and 26th, 2° cool on 25th and *nil* from 21st to 24th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from south-south-east on 23rd and 24th ; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of rice in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly over. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of rice and sowing of rabi caops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops in progress.

Poona.—More rain badly wanted for rabi crops in Sirur and Junnar talukas; and a closing shower is desired in Maval and Indapur talukas. Standing crops doing well throughout the district except in taluka Sirur, where they are drying up for want of moisture. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton continue. Jowari, wheat and gram in fair condition. Standing crops require rain in parts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Jamkhed, Karjat, Parner and Shrigonda talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 23rd December 1893).—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Rabi crops in good condition except in Sangola, where the jowari crop is suffering from excessive cold. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rain still wanted in Wai. Rabi crops in good condition except in Satara, where the crop is suffering from excessive cold. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Standing crops good. Harvesting of kharif and weeding of rabi crops progressing.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of early crops in progress. Young rabi crops generally good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Standing crops good. Reaping of paddy and early jowari in progress. Exotic cotton slightly blighted in the Hubli, Gadag, Bankapur, Ranebennur, Karajgi, Ron and Mundargi talukas.

Kanara.—Below ghat sowing of second crop progressing ; above ghat early rice harvest nearly completed. Garden crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Watering of wheat and sugarcane fields in progress.

Wadhwan.—Cleaning of jowari and bajri progressing. Wheat and gram in good condition.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking in Amreli and poppy sowing in Kadi continue. Young poppy plants in good condition.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND THE CONGRESS.

THE *Rast Goftar* observes : The notification issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces defining the position of Government servants in relation to societies and associations is vague enough, if we are to trust to the telegraphic summary which has appeared in the Bombay newspapers. "The ruling is that while Government servants are not prohibited from joining any lawful society, departmental notice will be taken of the conduct of officials who take part in advocating or organizing a society, which sets one class of the community against another class, or in propagating the tenets of such society." These words are elastic enough to include or exclude the Congress from its restrictions, according to the sense in which one may choose to take them. They are clear enough to prohibit officials from joining the Cow-Protection Society, for instance, which has a tendency, though it has certainly not for its object, to set class against class. But similar objection cannot be made against the Congress. It does not set class against class. Its enemies may, however, say it sets people against the Government, and native officials in sympathy with the Congress will be afraid to take part in it, lest they should mar their prospects by getting into the bad books of their superiors. We could have understood the resolution if it had stated plainly and directly that it is not for Government servants to join any political movement or associations, and there may be very good reasons for promulgating such an edict. But by omitting any mention of political agitations, the resolution leaves officials in a state of uncertainty about their position. There is, however, another resolution issued, two or three years ago, by the Supreme Government, which expressly prohibits Government servants from meddling with politics, and therefore they have not to remain in the anxious suspense in which the resolution of the Provincial Government, had it stood alone, would have left them.

An Odessa correspondent learns that the Catholic inhabitants of Krosche, near Kovno, where the other day the church was closed by Russian Soldiers, who killed about thirty people, have sent a deputation to King Christian of Denmark, asking him to intercede with the Czar in their favour. They chose that way because they feared that a petition addressed directly to the Czar might not come into his hands.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Ashes.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·082	Calm	1	73·1	53·1	68	...	0·39	−0·01
Agra	30·107	Calm	2	76·6	50·6	53	...	0·54	+0·39
Cawnpore	30·040	Calm	2	77·5	47·0	96	...	0·31	...
Allahabad	30·078	Calm	1	78·5	50·4	96	...	0·61	+0·04
Jhansi	30·092	Calm	1	80·4	52·7	60	...	1·07	+0·35
Jacobabad	30·059	Calm	...	74·9	47·1	74	...	...	...
Karachi	30·042	N E	10	81·0	58·0	70	...	0·02	+0·02
Jeypore	30·018	S E	1	79·0	52·2	58	...	2·40	+2·25
Ajmere	30·169	Calm	3	78·4	47·3	31	...	*1·86	+1·70
Deesa	30·039	E	7	87·2	56·4	61	...	1·55	+1·43
Ahmedabad	30·034	E	5	85·7	60·6	58	...	1·73	...
Bhuj	30·095	N N E	3	84·9	49·9	61	...	0·27	−0·27
Rajkot	30·037	Calm	3	84·9	54·0	66	...	1·54	+1·19
Veraval	30·017	N N E	3	82·0	63·8	60	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·111	E N E	4	79·7	50·9	66	...	2·41	+2·17
Indore	30·104	N	1	80·0	49·6	71	...	2·76	+2·15
Saugor	30·091	Calm	1	81·3	52·8	62	...	2·12	+0·63
Jubbulpore	30·111	S S E	2	79·9	46·9	81	...	1·94	+0·93
Hoshangabad	30·099	E	2	80·8	52·3	70	...	5·01	+3·78
Khandwa	30·093	Calm	2	86·2	52·1	61	...	0·67	−0·31
Raipur	30·076	Calm	1	81·8	59·2	74	...	0·59	−0·43
Nagpur	30·074	N N W	3	83·8	54·7	56	...	2·96	+1·54
Amraoti	30·079	N N E	3	85·1	56·3	57	...	1·14	−0·40
Akola	30·073	Calm	3	85·0	51·6	36	...	0·71	−0·13
Surat	30·026	N	F	88·1	57·0	69	...	0·47	+0·29
Malegaon	30·087	W	4	86·9	51·5	61	...	1·30	+0·13
Bombay	30·003	E S E	9	83·3	69·8	59	...	1·68	+0·92
Poona	30·073	E N E	3	85·0	52·4	44	...	2·03	+0·46
Aurangabad	30·084	N N E	3	85·3	54·7	53	...	2·48	...
Sholapur	30·072	S E	7	82·7	52·4	56	...	0·28	−1·38
Ratnagiri	29·997	S E	4	83·8	65·9	65	...	0·21	−0·88
Belgaum	30·025	E S E	1	77·3	54·9	59	...	4·36	+3·03
Goa	29·999	E	8	85·1	66·4	70	...	4·07	...
Karwar	29·946	N E	2	86·7	63·1	78	...	2·78	−0·23
Mangalore	29·949	E S E	3	89·3	66·9	58	...	3·39	−0·39
Calicut	29·938	E N E	3	90·3	67·1	70	...	5·93	+1·36
Cochin	29·938	N E	M	90·3	71·6	63	...	5·95	−3·37
Bangalore	30·087	N E	6	75·7	55·9	67	...	3·05	−1·34
Trichinopoly	30·001	N	3	87·0	69·9	59	...	13·55	+4·99
Negapatam	29·968	Calm	4	79·9	70·7	78	..	39·27	+8·95
Colombo	29·929	N N E	12	89·0	72·0	60	...	22·56	+2·50
Aden	30·006	Calm	14	80·3	72·4	81	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

* Corrected on account of a mistake on the 26th December.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly in the Punjab and at Agra, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds continue to be very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Calicut. The maximum temperate is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Raipur, Khandwa, Bhuj, Deesa, Ajmere and Allahabad, and the minimum 4° to 7° in excess at Delhi, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Raipur and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin, and the lowest 70° at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Jeypore, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. No rain has fallen at any station. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Karachi, and the weather is squally and very unsettled in the Persian Gulf. The barometer is falling in Sind and the weather is likely to become unsettled and squally in that locality before long. In the remaining parts of the Presidency and Provinces also, the weather will remain cloudy. They also indicate unsettled weather conditions far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 28.

Thursday's observations indicate that the pressure has risen briskly in the Ganjetic Plain and Bengal, but steady elsewhere. The pressure is highest along the foot of the Himalayas, whence the readings show a decrease southward, and lowest in Malabar and Ceylon. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, calms and light and variable breezes prevail in the plains of the north-west and central India. Northerly winds blow on the Bay area, and easterly winds on the centre and west Peninsula. The force is from fresh to strong on the hill stations. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in all Provinces except in Burma and Bombay, where there is some deficiency. The excess ranges from 0·2degrees in Madras to 3½ degrees in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The only rainfall reported are a few drops at Sibsagur. The weather is feebly unsettled in North-West India, but there is no sign of immediate storm or rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th December, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·903
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of wind	N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	186

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a List of Undelivered Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Abbott, E R
Allen, C H
Apthrop, Col
Ashley, MissMade
Ascher, Mrs A
Breenlly, Mrs T Brenslein
Bacon, Miss
Black, Mrs
Broacha, A
Burn, Miss
Barker, D
Burn, Miss H
Brown, Miss Hilda
Brundenberry, A E
Bomanji Rustomji, Timber Merchant
Charles
Challenger, Master H L
Cooserat, A W
Clarke, L A
Campeiro, C M
Chiplonkar, V G
Colonial Secretary, Bombay
Chotalal Narotamdass
Dunning, Arther
Desbardes, Joseph
Daud, Is
D'Souza, B J
Downing, Capt
Diamante, Monsr Actan
Downie, Capt James
Eseveyse, Bombr
Ellis, MasterHarry
Fairfax, C B
Framji Byramji
Fazletdeen Kapur
Gausaly, Ch
Grad I Albert
Gloser, Marca
Good, J H
Hill, Mary, Miss
Hajee Herajee
Hill, Snrgeon Capt G E
Haleokush, Capt
Hogg, Miss M
Hallen, Vetty, Col J H B
Hunk, F D
Isaac, Miss
Irving, Mr Queine
Joplin, A Mrs
Jehangir Cowsji
James, W J
Jeschona, Abrahim
Kaplin, Christin, Miss
Kupperwser, Leopold
Kerax Chandera D E, B C S
Lechaner, Ed, General Sir
Langford, Ernest E
Lamsden, J F
Lewey, Johnne
LeRossengnol W A
McArther, J H S
Muller, F H M
Mavor, Mrs Ada
Mohomed Ismail
Macduff, A
Morgan, George
Morris, Mrs
Mackpherson, Major T R M
Marsden, H Willoughby
Misquith, Mrs C
Michael, Charles J
Mahadeo Balkrishna
Martin, E A V D
Manekji Cowaji
Newson, C M
Nelson, F
Oppert, G
Otteran, P
Owen, C
Oppenheimir, H S, Dr
Otto, J E
Orr, Miss Emily
Poacha, E
Perton, T
Paterson, A R
Pritchard, F
Peen, Joseph
Perceaval, K Joyce
Pach, W H
Phillips, F D
Peera,de R
Roper, E W
Roper, E A Mrs
Ravely, P
Ramdoach, R
Rabbrecht, Marce
Roman, Count L
Stephenes, G M, Mrs
Stuart, M, Mrs
Samuel, F
Sattler, Christein
Simpson, J
Spanion, A, Mrs
Sharp, F S
Schmidt Herman, Emma, Mrs
Sakoilskee, A
Symes, George, Mrs
Smith, Al
Snow, Herbert
Snelling, T
Sambhoo Dyal
Thomas, E A S
Terkeltemba, J
Thornton, John
Tomara, Madame Gu
Thornton, Lt
Vebart, G H
Whiteheard, Alf
White, Chas, M E
Wilson, A C
Wardroper, Col
Warran, Thomas
Warwick and Coy
Wangartin, Miss
Winckler, C I
White, Douglas, Mrs
Wynn, John
Wachetmeres t er, Countess

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain C L W Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (2nd December), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mombassa, 3,038 tons Captain A A Hansard, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and Mr W H Ingram as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna 1,048 tons, Captain W A Faussett, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Dr. E F Nare as cabin and five deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, cleared yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 170 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Wistow Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain Barclay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st December), with a general cargo. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Continental, 672 tons, Captain C Schall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (17th December), with a cargo of dealwood and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain. She cleared yesterday for Bussorah with the same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—DECEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Persian Gulf	29-12	B&P S N Co
C	Naseri	855	Raffin	Red Sea	...	B & P S N Co
G	John Davie	1013	Richard	Calcutta	31-12	H A Hassam
N	Aldgate	2338	Chesire	Hamburgh	31-12	K Nixon & Co
Q	Agapanthus	2866	Lad	Hull	2-1-94	K Nixon &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie	28-12	Shepherd & Co
Saburmati	523	Adum	Not fixed	...	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	3380	Abrey	Liverpool	30-12	W & A Graham
3	K Rubattino	3014	Mercillo	Genoa	11-1-94	C Barbero
5	Peninsular	2711	Baker	London	30-12	P & O Co
6	Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	Antwerp	3-1-94	K Nixon
7	Imperatrix	2334	Eggar	Trieste	1-1-94	A L S N Co
9	Ravenna	3236	Brown	China	...	P & O Co
10	City of Perth	2805	Swan	Liverpool	29-12	Sir C Forbes
12	Wistow Hall	2139	Barclay	Marseilles	9-1	E Bates &Co
13	C. Cameron	1585	Barc	Hamburgh	2-1-94	F Muir

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	...	523	M Budroo Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Canton (s)	Field	London Dec 2.
	Continental (s)	Schall	Singapore, Dec 17.
	Wistow Hall (s)	Barclay	Liverpool, Doc 1.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Patna, Fausett, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mombassa, Hansard, for Calcutta, &c.
" King Arthur, Fairweather, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Continental, Schall, for Bussorah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" Nasseri, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Wistow Hall, for Marseilles.
" Canton, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
22	Mira s	Chandler	Liverpool, Nov 17.
23	B. Belhaven s	Crosby	Aden, Dec 5.
	Maharaja s	Craig	Chittagong, Dec 10.
	Ethiopia s	Clarke	Moulmein, Dec 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamer Arratoon Apcar.
Dec. 22.—Steamers Shahzada, Katoria, Ameer, City of Bombay and Wanderer.
Dec. 23.—Steamer Cloncurry.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
21	Goorkha s	...	London.
22	Rajpootana s	...	Bombay.
23	Manora s	...	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—6 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 12 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 575 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee ; 130 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee ; 525 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee ; 201 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 132 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 98 bales wool, F M Dawa ; 30 bales wool, T Jeevanadas ; 15 bales China silk, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, S Runchordas ; 38 cwts hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce ; 10 bales skins, The South Export Co ; 5 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 cwts dry ginger, K Khoosall ; 5 cases indigo, T Loorindaram ; 15 cases indigo, H J A Sherajee ; 45 cwts fishmaw, K Sherajee ; 1 bale cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 8 bale cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 27 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rehimtoola ; 35 cwts deer horns, S M Dhuramsee.

FOR HULL.

Agapanthus s—2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 34,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 1,017 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee ; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 3,095 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Cameron s—140 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 669 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Aldgate s—210 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,000 bales castor seed, and 3,916 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 410 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 420 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 695 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—107 tons bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy ; 201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—2,239 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 4 bales silk waste, R J Ratnagar.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—160 lbs tea, J Neuberg ; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

Biatrice s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 10 bales skins, Ally Fry ; 650 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,210 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Biatrice s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, P Sauquet and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—40 chests opium, 3 cwts genda horns

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

XMAS MUSIC.—Mirth! Merry-Making!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

CRICKET BATS, Balls and Sets of Cricket, Foot Balls, Model Locomotives, Model Ships, &c., for Boys. Dolls, Doll's Perambulators, Photo Frames, Tea Sets, &c., for Girls.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Byculla and Fort.

TRY YOUR CHANCE in FISH POND. Only 8 As. a Pull; Good amusement for Children; Ice Cream Plate free, at ASPHUNDIAR PALONJEE S., Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

DON'T FAIL to Try Our Monster Rode and Lucky Cask, being the Cheaper Amusement for everybody. Only 1 Re. a Try at the Monster Rode and 8 As. at the Lucky Cask. They being for the first time introduced into Bombay, we have prepared a Variety of Valuable Presents of Hand Bags, Accordeons, Fancy Clocks, a Variety of Toys, Flower Vases, Celleloid Balls, etc., etc., etc., at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.—C. HIRSCH.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church, Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Kanyara Tea Plantation, Kangra Valley. Come one, come all, to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 32, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, NURSE, to go Home in January, with Lady, in charge of two Children. Strong, healthy Woman required and good Sailor. Apply to Mrs. D. T. ROBERTS, care of J. J. McLean, Esq., I.C.S., Cawnpore, N.-W. P.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, an ASSISTANT MATRON, European, Church of England Communicant. Salary Rs. 40 and Furnished Quarters. Apply HEAD MISTRESS.

MR. R. WENNING will Resume his MUSIC LESSONS (Piano and Singing) from 1st January, 1894. Address: "Home Street," Near Bombay Gymkhana.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, ombay.

TRICYCLE FOR SALE.—In good order, Ball-bearing, with small Wheels. Write to Dr. BISNI, at Byculla, near the Railway Station.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition, Owner has no further needof it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—"TOMBOY," a Bay Australian Gelding, nearly 16 hands, rising seven. Thoroughly broken as a Charger in the Artillery Riding School, perfect manners, might make a nice Lady's Hack, and open to Vetny, examination. Apply to the Manager, H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's Stables, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physi-Motors Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

JUST UNPACKED, English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and Burnt Almonds, Drages Liqueur, Drages Parisian, Gum Pasteelle, Drages Jellies, White Nougat in Bars, Christmas Cakes, Turkish Delight Perfumery, Fondants, Fondants Superfine, etc., etc., etc., at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY (C. HIRSCH), 25, Church Gate Street.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. R.," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—The Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that this Cool, Comfortable and Well-known Hotel is NOW OPEN. Cuisine Unsurpassable. It is Centrally situated, near the Library, Superintendent's Office and the Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

FELIX 'CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAKE your Selection of XAMS PRESENTS at the SHOP of B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, where they Sell Elegant Lady's Companions, Fans, Jewel-boxes, Toilette Requisites, Albums, Photo-frames, Games, Writing Desks and other Useful and Fancy articles at very Moderate Prices.

MAJOLICA FLOWERPOTS.—Just Unpacked, a large Selection of very pretty Majolica Flowerpots, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 10.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.—Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Finest English Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels and Messes. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Weighing from 8 to 14 lbs. each. All orders, both Local and Up-country, receive prompt attention.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Ham, Bacon and Cheese.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

PORTABLE FOLDING WASHSTAND, consisting of Tripod Stand and Basin, Painted Grained Oak, most convenient for Camp purposes, Rs. 6-12, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JAVA CIGARS.—A fresh Consignment just opened. Javas No. 1, per Box Rs. 2-8. Javas No. 2, per Box Rs. 2-4. Javas No. 3, per Box Rs. 2. Goldstone, per Box of 50 Rs. 3. PEARLESS Special Box of 50, Rs. 1-12.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Price Lists free.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!
JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPHIRES, RINGS AND DIAMOND BROOCHES,
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.
HURJEEMULL & CO.,
DELHI: Chandni Chowk. BOMBAY: Rampart Row.

GREAT COAT CLOTH
FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
Pitman's System.
SPECIAL CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN
(Four Months' Course).
ALL Applications for 1894 Session should reach the College by the 5th January. Prospectus, with Application Forms, to be had at the College, or at Messrs NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crinzic, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

ON the London Stock Exchange re-opening yesterday after the 'Xmas holidays, Consols were still quoted at 98⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¼; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £65 1-16. The market rate of discount was unchanged on short London Bills, at 2½ per cent.; but it was put up ½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2 5/8 per cent. The price of Silver was unaltered at 32 1/8d. per oz.; but in New York, the quotation for the metal was still nominal; demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ per cent., say to 4·85¼. French Rentes in Paris were quoted ¼ per cent. lower than before the holidays, at 98¼ *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·21.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances in London yesterday, only Rs. 10,000 Bills were allotted to Madras, and 30,000 extra Bills on Bombay, all at the Council's minimum rate of 1s. 3⅛d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7/8d.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39½d. per 416 lbs. cif. sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; market firm.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. from the closing quotations for the holidays took place yesterday in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4¼d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 7-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for December-February deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for April-May. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats neglected; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports (which included arrivals during the holidays) were 87,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, a further decline of 1-16 cent in ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton took place, at 7 13-16 cents per lb.; and March Futures were 5 points lower, at 7·63 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 69,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures, and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	69,000	26,000	38,000
Four days' do. ...	189,000	113,000	154,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	4,065,000	3,484,000	4,723,000

In sympathy with above advices from the governing market for the staple, Cotton here has been dull to-day, and prices have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, while purchases have been upon a small scale, especially for local spinners' account. Exporters have contracted for 700 bales of Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 156; and they have bought 650 bales of ready new Cotton, say 500 Bengal, at Rs. 152-74; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 172; and 50 Hingunghat, at Rs. 194; while the Mills have taken only 200 old Compta, at Rs. 173½; and 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 178 per candy.

Since the date of the last reports from the districts, the weather, we are informed by this morning's official telegrams, had remained bright and seasonable over the whole of the Cotton area. In the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles the crop continued to flourish, and the plants were maturing rapidly; while in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles picking was general: but arrivals were still upon a small scale.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day with only a small export business passing; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Tuesday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,118	bales.
Wheat	29,856	cwts.
Linseed	5,351	"
Rapeseed	9,406	"
Gingelly	28,731	"
Poppyseed	1,713	"
Castorseed	10,375	"
Rice	8,226	"

EXCHANGE.—This market has again been weaker to-day, opening at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits for December-January, and in the absence of ready Mercantile Bills, combined with *renewed activity on the part of the Silver gang* who, we hear, have again commenced making contracts for forward delivery of the metal at 87¼ to 88 for January shipment, which lays down funds here under 1s. 3d., rates further receded to 1s. 2 31-32d. and 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; three months' sight Credits having been placed at 1s. 3 15-32d., and forward at 1s. 3 3-16d., the market closing weaker in consequence, at

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32 to 1s. 3d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32 to 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·59½	"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand; and Credits at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Sterling, and 1·60 to 1·60¼ for Francs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and weak on the whole. Rates for Fours were first quoted at 105 3-16 for Money, and 105 1/8 for the coming settlement, and at 104 15-16 for the February account; and though the cash price subsequently advanced 1-16 to 1/8 per cent., closing quotations were 1-16 per cent. lower than the opening level. 99¼ has been quoted for 3½ per Cents, but they left off at 98 5/8.

SHARES.—This market remains closed for the holidays.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th December, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	28	2	14 p.m.	..	24
Suez	28	2	45 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th December, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	57	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	30	...	1
" Madras	1	19	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Cable San Domingo-Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.
Mail for Madagascar closes at Zanzibar at noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending December 16, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	33,877	33,581	296	...	74,890	...
Goods	76,555	60,776	15,779	...	5,801	..
Other earnings	6,290	6,810	...	520	...	12,782
Weekly total.	1,16,672	1,01,087	15,585	...	...	..
Aggregate	29,48,453	18,80,874	...	...	67,909	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SPENCER—December 4, at London, Gertrude, the second daughter of the late N. Spencer, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUSH—December 21, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain J E Bush, Durham L I, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—December 17, at Buxar, the wife of Francis Robinson, Doomraon Raj, of a son.
THORNHILL—December 22, at Loocock's Gardens, Kilpauk, the wife of Surgeon-Major W H Thornhill, M D, prematurely, of a son (still-born.)

MARRIAGE.

FORSTER—WALTON—December 23rd, at St Andrew's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev R Horne Stevenson, M A, Chaplain, James Beaty Forster, M P S, to Lucy Merlin, daughter of the Rev J H Walton, London Missionary Society.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

THE wisdom of the Egyptians provided that in the midst of every festivity a skeleton should be brought forth to remind the revellers that there is a serious aspect of life which then as now was not all beer and skittles. In a similar spirit the National Congress has wisely appointed three days in nine successive years to parade all the skeletons they can procure from the cupboards of every department of the Government of India, to remind those who for three-fourths of the year dwell above the clouds that they are not immortal like gods or infallible like popes. This self-appointed task has been discharged ever since the first Congress assembled in 1885 with the regularity of clock-work, and if the British Raj has not laid the lesson of its shortcomings to react, and refound itself, the fault has not been due to any mealymouthedness on the part of the self-appointed critics, who acquitted themselves of their self-appointed task with the unsparing severity of John Knox addressing Queen Mary, or Calvin admonishing Servitus. There may, indeed, be some rashness in a comparison which might seem to imply that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who has twice presided on those occasions, would insult his Sovereign like the one, or commit an opponent to the flames like the other. The parallel only applies to the entire absence of any weakness for the sins or shortcomings of erring mortals, which was not more conspicuous in the case of the reformers of the Sixteenth Century than it undoubtedly is in their Nineteenth Century prototypes. For our distinguished fellow-citizen, the honourable member for Central Finsbury, everyone who has come into personal contact with him, has the highest esteem. He is the most amiable of pessimists, and when he assures you that India is daily sinking into the direst poverty, and that unless the engines are reversed, the ship of State will turn turtle, and we shall all be involved in a common ruin, it is impossible to doubt that he does not really wish that his prediction may come true. He is no anarchist breathing flame and fury; he rather resembles the veteran, who declares that the service to which he is at heart proud to belong is going to the dogs, and would fight like a hero to arrest such a catastrophe. That this is the feeling which really animates the President of the Congress now sitting in the capital of the Punjab, is sufficiently apparent on the face that he presents his somewhat diurnal list of the shortcomings of British Rule with the highest compliment that could be paid to any Government—that it has a bright and beneficent side. "If any proof were wanting," said Mr. Dadabhai, "that British Rule has not been altogether without good results, the British people may well point with pride and satisfaction to the unique phenomenon of this Congress as the result of the beneficent part of their work in this country. Higher praise could not be given, for," the President immediately added, "this Congress represents the Aristocracy of Intellect, and the New Political Life created by themselves, which is at present deeply grateful to its creator." The ruling authorities are admonished not to drive this force into opposition, instead of drawing it to their own side by taking it into confidence and thereby strengthening their position. "Common sense tells you. Have it on your side, instead of against you: Whence it might be inferred by the superficial that if the parent does not give heed to the views and wishes of his offspring, the said offspring will cut him off with a shilling."

The inaugural address, it is just to say, is not wholly critical in the usual sense of searching out that which is bad, cleverly ignoring what is creditable. In paying tribute to the late Mr. Justice Telang (who was promoted to the Bench though he was one of the active initiators of the Congress movement and was its first secretary in Bombay) the President gives full credit to Lord Harris for the selection of Mr. M. G. Ranade who is also identified with Liberal ideas to succeed Mr. Telang on the Bench. Satisfaction was also expressed at the appointment of Mr. P. C. Bonnerjee by the Government of the North-West Provinces to succeed Mr. Justice Mahmud. Lord Kimberley is also praised for sanctioning these appointments and for his decision in regard to the Sanskrit Professorship at Madras. Mr. Dadabhai's expression of gratitude was somewhat diluted by a fear, which we believe to be altogether groundless, that the rule that the Natives of India should have a monopoly of situations of above two hundred rupees a month is not being what he calls loyally carried out. As a matter of fact, the number of Uncovenanted appointments for which Natives alone are eligible have been largely increased, and will continue to increase as the Empire expands in area and population. The number of Europeans holding such appointments has largely declined, and will ere long fall to the vanishing point. The gentlemen of the Congress have not yet sufficiently realised that the British Government in India have gone great lengths in boycotting men of their own race by excluding them from public employment at the very time when British constituencies are opening the doors of Parliament to Natives of India, where they have taken their place among the elect of the British people. This Congress is not satisfied with the progress already made in excluding Europeans from public employment in India. Not content with pressing for Simultaneous Examinations the avowed purpose of which is to substitute Natives for Europeans in the Covenanted Service, the President asks that the principle of Simultaneous Examinations should be applied to the civil and military offices now held by military officers and to the engineering posts up to now held by military engineers. We do not object to such complaint being made, but it is well to remember that in asking for Simultaneous Examinations what is aimed at is the ultimate exclusion of Europeans from all employments in India with an emolument exceeding two hundred rupees a month. The day has not yet come, but it will sooner or later arrive, when the Congress will ask that the Simultaneous Examinations shall be held for Commissions in the British Regiments serving in India. For the present Mr. Dadabhai confines his claims in this direction to the abolition and the restriction in the Councils Acts of any question affecting military charges, or the discipline and maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's military or naval forces.

The President of the Ninth Congress has not a very good opinion of the new Legislative Councils. This is the more surprising as in the same breath he claims the reform of those legislative bodies as the work of the Congress, and he admits that under the new system most of those who have found admission as representatives are members of the present Congress. Of these distinguished representatives who have a footing in both representative bodies he was able to give a goodly list, beginning with Mr. P. M. Mehta, who with the Maharajah of Durbangha, is in the Viceroy's Council, and with Mr. C. H Setalvad and others, likewise on the Bombay Presidency Council. Nevertheless shortcomings in the Councils as they stand are so great and "their powers are so extremely restricted that they are Councils little more than in name. They are not a living representation of the people of India," a proposition which no competent observer would be rash enough to deny. It is true that members possess the right of interpellation by which questions can be put without going to the House of Commons for the purpose, but then no motion can be made by any member unless it have for its purpose the introduction of a measure or have reference to a measure already introduced. The Secretary of State's powers are not restricted, and the Secretary of State can by an Act of Parliament raise money in the United Kingdom without the Indian taxpayer having any say in the matter. From that and other hardships conclusion is drawn that "we are to all intents and purposes under an arbitrary rule, and are just only about at the threshold of a true Legislative Council." Mr. Dadabhai covered so much ground in delivering an address covering eight columns of small print, that it is impossible to follow him into *minutiæ* of his statements. As was inevitable, the poverty of India occupies a central position in his long and able, and we may fairly say interesting, allocution. We cannot now touch upon that topic, but we may remark in passing that the speaker never seems to have read or even heard of the accumulated material which shows that the population which he assumes to be getting poorer and poorer as years roll on is in every decade providing itself with more and better houses, with a larger number of ploughs and bullock-carts, and many other evidences of agricultural progress while the population now avails itself of the facilities afforded by the largely-developed railway system to travel about India for business or pleasure to the number of one hundred and twenty-eight millions per annum. To the conclusive evidence on these crucial points Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji makes no reference whatever.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has deemed it seasonable to commend a little homily to the perusal of his district officers on the subject of supplies for their camps while they are on their cold-weather tours. The subject is one to which the Lieutenant-Governor has devoted a good deal of disinterested attention, and having done this, his Honour tells us he now finds himself in a position to pass orders on it. It is observed as a preliminary that the orders now being issued do not attempt to deal with those cases, "unfortunately too common all over in India," in which lower grade officers are determined to obtain, or are willing to accept, supplies gratis, while zemindars and others are only too anxious to meet their wishes in order to carry favour, and the matter is managed privately and independently of all official arrangements. But the hope which inspires the Lieutenant-Governor is, that the order will, by dispelling the last trace of the idea that any one is under any sort of obligation to furnish supplies gratuitously, make people less ready to submit to exactions in this respect than they have hitherto been. Still his Honour fears that so long as there are men in the lower grades of the public service who want to get supplies for nothing, and zemindars willing to afford them, the practice will prevail to some extent, and can be put down only as other species of bribery can be put down, by dealing with the offending officers with the utmost possible severity in cases in which they can be detected. His Honour's purpose in issuing the new orders, however, is to instruct officials of higher grades how they shall deal with whatever people they may meet capable of supplying their needs in the matter of ghee, eggs, sheep, goats, and camp necessaries which cannot be purchased from shop-keepers but have to be collected by official agencies. He would have everyone know that he is not expected to supply anything gratis, and desires civil officers to keep a sharp look-out in order that none of their following may exact tributes. He would have them collect supplies either by appointing for a particular place of encampment a contractor who will undertake to collect and have ready for sale a sufficient quantity of supplies, or by collecting the amounts of supplies, required on each occasion through the tahsil establishment, the zaildar, and the village officials. The former plan the Lieutenant-Governor considers preferable when it is possible to find a man who will undertake the work as a speculation only and not ask for official aid. At the same time officials are warned against dealing with sham contractors who are but additional harpies let loose upon the people. His Honour then enters into details, and as regards fodder for the animals in a camp, writes that the people of agricultural villages in many parts of the Punjab take a genuine pleasure in dispensing hospitality in their humble way to travellers who may have to rest at the village, and would be proud to supply grass and wood as might be required, preferring not to take payment for it; but Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's experience teaches him that the people are not offended if payment be pressed upon them in a proper manner, and lays it down as unsafe and improper to allow any exception to the rule in the case of such supplies, except perhaps in some cases in Native States, where to offer money to the officials of the Chief would be impossible, and to those who cut wood or grass, open to objection. Then come a few words as to the evils arising from receiving from villagers, even inexpensive articles, and altogether the order is a very fully considered and carefully-worded one, over which it seems impossible for even lower-grade officers to make a mistake. As an appendix to the Lieutenant-Governor's order is published a draft proclamation "to all zemindars, shopkeepers, and kamins in the village of the Punjab," in which they are told: "If any one calls upon you to give supplies for a servant of the Sarkar without being at once paid for them or to work without wages in cutting wood or grass for such servant or bringing in supplies for him, you should refuse to comply with his request. You need not fear his anger. This proclamation will be as a sanad for you, and the Sarkar will protect you." It would be, no doubt, taken as offensive to make any recommendation to Bombay to go to the Punjab and consider her ways; but there is no doubt that the use of the phrase, "other parts of India," may be now and again held to include Bombay.

THE outlook in Hawaii seems brighter just now than it has for some time past. The new American Government under President Cleveland does not approve the action of that of President Harrison, and there is now every likelihood that Queen Liliuokalani will be restored to power. Mr. Harrison, by endorsing the action of the then American Consul, thought to make political capital out of the annexation sufficient to carry him back to power. But this dream was not realised. The Senate was not anxious to take over as a province an island which would be of doubtful benefit but certain anxiety, and a special commissioner was sent over to enquire into and report upon the state of affairs in Hawaii. The result of this investigation was the recall of both Minister and Commandant of the American naval squadron, the report being against them. The United States Government, so it is locally reported, has decided to offer the people of Hawaii the choice between annexation to America, the establishment of an American protectorate or independence. But it is believed greater truth lies in the announcement of a news agency that the United States Government has instructed its Minister in Hawaii to inform the Provisional Government that America declines to negotiate further either for the annexation or protectorate over the island, and will pursue a policy of non-interference. At the same time it is not possible to forget that the report of the American Secretary of State acknowledges that the dethronement of the Hawaiian Queen was the result of illegal action on the part of the United States Minister at Hawaii, and so it is right that the monarchy should be restored. This seems to point in the direction we indicate, and the restoration of Liliuokalani is highly probable.

FREIGHTS to Japan by the steamers of the P. and O., Austrain Lloyds, and Rubattino Companies are now quoted at Rs. 2 per ton for twist or cotton in contrast to Rs. 17 per ton, with discount of 15 per cent., which has been the figure maintained for some years past. This sudden fall is, as all interested in the China trade know, the result of a Japanese line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, having placed steamers here with the intention of competing for the carrying trade between Bombay, China, and Japan, and the old standing Companies have reduced their freights to a pratically nominal quotation in consequence.

THE eight months' furlough granted to Surgeon-Major C. Monks, I.M.S., Port Surgeon, Aden, has been extended by the Secretary of State for India, by eight months and ten days.

MR. OLIVER, having been permanently appointed Secretary of the West End London Branch of the Standard Life Assurance Company, Mr. F. A. Prevost has been appointed Secretary of the Bombay Branch, a post in which he has officiated for some time.

"IT is understood that the New Year's Honours List will be published in India on the morning of January 2nd. One may reasonably expect to see Mr. Westland among the Knight Commanders of the Star of India and Mr. J. Mackay a K.C.I.E. Sir Mortimer Durand's reward for the Kabul Mission should at least be a K.C.B., as Sir Alfred Lyall was given that distinction when foreign Secretary after the close of the Afgh an War." A correspondent writes to point out that there is one name absent from this proph

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INVITATION TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27.

The Australian Premiers have unitedly decided to invite the Duke and Duchess of York to pay a visit to the Colonies during next year.

THE UGANDA QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that Government was examining Sir Gerald Portal's report on Uganda, which deals with a very complicated situation involving the interests of other Powers. At present he was not in a position to say when he will be able to make a statement on the question to the House.

FEARED LOSS OF CAPTAIN WILSON AND HIS PARTY.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.

Gravest fears are entertained that Captain Wilson and party have been annihilated by the Matabele after Major Forbes' forced retreat.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Very Rev. Charles Merivale, D.D., Dean of Ely.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej, with the homeward Indian mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH ON SCHOOLS OF ART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The Secretary of State has sent a despatch to the Government of India on the subject, "Schools of Art," especially re the vacant principalships at Lahore and Madras. As the first fruits of this despatch the posts in question may possibly not be filled up. The despatch favours the encouragement of purely technical training extended to village workshops somewhat at the expense of a more imaginative system of artistic development, which has possibly been too much favoured under the existing system. It suggests also that we may look beyond a school of art, and usefully apply the skill to the over-cultivation of our schools and colleges of a product for which the community has something even less than no use.

TERMS FOR CONSTRUCTING FEEDER RAILWAYS BY COMPANIES.

The justice of the criticisms passed on some features of the new terms offered by the Government of India for carrying out feeder railways by companies is now officially acknowledged at home. It is probable that some modifications will shortly be proposed with a view to making the rules more attractive to those whom they specially concern. In the meantime, no very active progress is possible with the new projects until a Bill, which is now on the anvil, empowering the Secretary of State to authorise the payment of interest out of capital on railways in course of construction, has been passed. In the meantime, a proposal for the construction of several lines in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is in course of consideration; among the promoters being Colonel Conway-Gordon.

MADRAS RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The "Madras Steeplechase," distance two and-a-quarter mile.

Major Lawley's Lancelot, 9st. 7lbs. 1
Captain Bethune's Comeaway, 10st. 10lbs. 2
Captain Bowley's Cinderellen, 10st. 3

Also ran Hildebrand. Time, 5 min. 50¼ secs.

The "Southern India Derby," distance one-and-a-half mile.

Mr. Maccartie's Hillside, 9st. 5lbs 1
Mr. Gopaul's Royal Oak, 8st 2

The "Wallajah Plate," distance three-quarter mile.

Mr. Lawrie's Meg, 8st. 6lbs. 1
Mr. Desaraj Ur's Parekaretu, 8st. 6lbs.... 2

Time, 1 min and 23 secs.

"Merchants and Bankers' Purse," distance one and three-quarter mile.

H. H. Kuar Sahib of Patiala's Gold Leaf, 10st. 5lbs. 1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Child of the Island, 9st. 8lbs..... 2

Time, 3 min. and 24 secs.

"Substitution Pony Race," distance, seven furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Bismarck, 9st. 10lbs.. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's Russian, 9st..... 2
Mr. Desaraj Ur's Beeswing, 9st. 9lbs.... 3

Also ran Robin. Time, 1 min. and 43 secs.

The "Poonamalee Stakes," distance, half-mile.

Mr. Morgan's Pickle, 8st. 11b..... 1
Mr. Horne's Councillor, 7st 13lb..... 2
Captain Bowley's Zillah, 8st. 10lb..... 3

Also ran Corky, Iron, Duke, Vengeance, and Lily. Time, 1 min. and 53¼ secs.

The "Stewards' Purse," distance three-quarter mile.

Mr. Morgan's Honesty, 10st 7lb..... 1
Mr. Rajahgopal's Royal Flag, 10st..... 2
Mr. Hill's Alcor, 10st..... 3

Also ran Top and Gallant. Time, 1 min. and 23 secs.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

The Parsee cricket team arrived this morning.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's visit to Madras has been abandoned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson. from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 28.

French mail steamer Oceanien, from Sues, arrived.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the evening of the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera 3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 96 1/8
3 per cent. Reules 98¼
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 65 1-16
Bar Silver 32 1/8

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Opium Commission, which sat again to-day, recorded further evidence of witnesses from Assam, including native merchants, pleaders, and European tea-planters; their evidence being generally in favour of opium consumption.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sub-Conductor W. Godfrey, Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Captain C. J Mellis, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, for one year, on private affairs.

Colonel C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

Major E. V. Bellers, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Poona Volunteer Corps, is permitted to continue in the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion, to his present rank.

Major H. Gore-Browne, King's Royal Rifles, is granted 12 months' leave to England, on private affairs; and Lieutenant A. Loveband, Dublin Fusiliers, 6 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Unattached List will join the Regiments noted against their names on completing their year's duty with British Infantry:—R. M. Hall, 13th Bengal Lancers; S. K. B. Rice, 35th Sikhs; E. C. Corbyn, 18th Bengal Lancers, J. S. Corbett, 11th Bengal Lancers; P. H. Dundas, 27th Punjab Infantry; E. E. Barewell, 9th Bengal Infantry; and J. H. K. Stewart, 39th Bengal Infantry.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant E. A. Swinhoe, from 6th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. Kirkpatrick, from 26th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. M. S. Elsmie, to be permanent Wing Officer. 43rd Gurkha.—Captain A. L. Barrett to be Second-in-Command, vice Macgregor, appointed to 42nd Gurkhas. 2-5th Gurkhas.—Major G. Hawkes to be Commandant, vice Molloy, vacated; Captain A. A. Barrett to be Second-in-Command, but to continue to officiate as Commandant of the 1st Battalion.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, late lecturer at the Bombay Veterinary College, in a letter to Government (Educational Department) and published in your issue of the 25th instant, has deemed fit to make certain statements, greatly affecting the teachings given at the above college, which are, I regret to say, entirely incorrect. For instance, he says, that the chemistry and botany portions of the subjects taught at the above college are superficial. As I am one of the students affected by this statement, allow me to inform your numerous readers that such is not the case. Dr. Sukhia recommends that these subjects should be "entrusted to the University Graduates of better and longer standing, who have been taught more fully, deeply, and lengthily for a number of years than the instructors at the Bombay Veterinary College, who have been taught superficially for a single year." Now, Sir, Dr. Sukhia will not deny that this experiment, viz., University men as lecturers, was tried by the late Dr. Steel, when your correspondent, Dr. Sukhia, was a lecturer there, and was responsible for the anatomical and physiological portion of the subjects; but I regret to say that "these University graduates of better and longer standing, who have been taught more fully, deeply, and lengthily for a number of years" utterly failed in the object the late Dr. Steel had in view, and the consequence was that the services of these University men were dispensed with, and they were obliged to revert to the Department from which they had come, viz., the medical, and were replaced by "men who had been taught superficially for a single year at the Veterinary College." I must, however, confess, in justice to Dr. Sukhia, that the time allotted, viz., one year, for these two subjects is barely sufficient, and the consequence is that a lot of cramming work has to be gone through by the students, which could be obviated by extending the course to, say, two years I beg to state without the fear of contradiction, that the two lecturers now responsible for the minor subjects have done excellent work, and no change is necessitated. If however, the Government or the Committee, think otherwise, I hope they will bear in mind the lesson they have already had.—Yours, &c.,

STUDENT.

Dec. 27.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

Last night the popular troupe produced the comic opera, "La Mascotte," at the Gaiety Theatre, before a fairly large house. Mr. Stanley, as the Duke of Pianbino, and Mr. Driscoll, as farmer, sustained their respective parts creditably. The performance of Miss Fanny Stanley, as Laurent's daughter, and Miss Nellie de Lorme, as the country girl, was splendid. The comic opera of "Paul Jones" will be produced to-night, when it is expected there will be a crowded house.

THE CALCUTTA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The first item in the programme, the open handicap of 18 holes over the Dum Dum links, was played off on Saturday, 23rd instant; Mr. H. C. Begg's return, a very fine one of 90 for the two rounds, landing him the winner from scratch.

The following were the principal scores.

		1st round.	2nd round.		Total.
1.	Mr. H. C. Begg, (Calcutta).....	46	44	Scratch	90
2.	Mr. F. E. Lamb, (Calcutta).....	48	44	do.	92
3.	Mr. N. M. Mitchell-Innes (Calcutta)	46	4	do.	9[illegible]

Owing to the absence of rain during the last month or six weeks the course is perhaps hardly in such good condition as it was a month ago, the ground being very hard and cracked in many places. This necessitated a good deal of making up with loose sand which renders the approach shots somewhat uncertain. It is, however, very much improved since last year, and the many additional hazards, in the shape of bunkees, &c., which have been made this year, make it an extremely sporting green.

The play for the Amateur Championship of India commenced also on the 23rd, and extends to Wednesday, the 27th instant.

A very realistic performance of Schiller's "Robbers" took place the other day at a German village called Velten. An innkeeper engaged a Berlin company of players, and soon sold all the seats in the room, which had been fitted up with a stage. The first scene between the old Moor and his son Franz was punctually performed, and received great applause. But the curtain which fell on the close of this scene never rose again. After waiting patiently half-an-hour, the audience loudly demanded the rest of the piece, when it turned out that the Berlin company had decamped with the money-box.

The policemen on duty near the terminus of the Lyons railway were much astonished the other day to find six large tents erected in the middle of the Boulevards near the station. These tents were occupied by twenty strange-looking men, women and children, clad in Oriental costume. On inquiry (Dalziel says) being made they turned out to be a band of Russian Jews who had been expelled from Odessa, and who after staying for some time at Salonica, resolved to emigrate to the Argentine Republic. Arriving in Paris at midnight, they wandered about for some time, and eventually pitched their tents on the Boulevard. As soon as these facts had been ascertained, the wanderers were taken to the Saint Lazare station, whence they resumed their onward journey.

M. Jean de Reszke has during the autumn been studying the role of Siegmund, in Wagner's "Die Walkure," and we understand the opera is now in rehearsal in New York, where it will probably be produced about a fortnight hence. The cast is a strong one, for it will likewise include Madame Nordica as Sieglinde, and M. Edouard de Reszke as Wotan. All three are Covent Garden artists, so that next season we may reasonably expect that the performance will be repeated in London. M. Jean de Reszke has likewise been studying the music of Tristan, but he has, we believe, at present no intention of singing the part in London next season, and he will probably appear in it for the first time on any stage at the Grand Opera, Paris, in the autumn of 1894.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are glad to learn that Major James of the 16th Lancers, who recently met with a severe accident while out pigsticking, has recovered from its effects. In a letter, dated Lucknow, December 23rd, which he sends to a contemporary, he writes:—"I shall be very much obliged to you if you will kindly contradict the statement that I am under treatment for concussion of the brain. What happened to me is that I met with a severe fall out pigsticking not very far from Fyzabad just three weeks ago. I was picked up and carried to camp insensible, and remained practically unconscious till conveyed to Fyzabad. I am thankful to say that, thanks to the care with which I have been treated first at Fyzabad and then here, I have made a most rapid recovery, and am now perfectly well, with the exception of a slight injury to one eye, which either time will disperse, or which will probably require a slight operation."

The following notice, printed in English and in Hindustani, has been circulated among the tenants on the Dumraon Raj:—"Whereas it has come to my notice that my name has been used in connection with the proceedings of a Gow-rakshni Society in Ballia, and that it has been represented that I am its patron, and that my servants have supported and helped in the formation of the Society, I wish to make known that I have no connection with that Society, and that I have desired all my servants to refrain from taking part in its proceedings." The notice is dated December 10, and is signed by the Maharaja himself. The Maharaja had already warned his tenants against associating themselves with the movement against the killing of kine, and in the present manifesto he publicly severs connection with a body which, there is too much reason to believe, has been instrumental in fostering that agitation.

In connection with the Fulta shooting case, it is understood that Mr. Collier, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnas, has decided to take action under section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and will call on Surgeon-Captain Pearse to show cause why there should not be a further inquiry into the case against him. The inquiry, if held, will be made by Mr. Collier himself at Alipur, and will of course be public.

At the recent meeting between Mr. Bruce, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Derajat, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, and Mr. McMahan, Political Agent, Zhob, at Kajuri Kach, in the Gumal, to inquire into the recent outrages committed on the northern border of the Zhob district, the Waziris have been found guilty of the murder of Mr. Kelly in August last. The question of adequate punishment to be inflicted on the Waziri tribe will be referred to Government.

The following Madras Medical Officers have been directed by Government to give their evidence before the Hemp Drugs Commission in January next:—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell, Surgeon-Major John Lancaster, Surgeon-Major W. G. King, Surgeon-Major A. J. Sturmer, and Surgeon-Major Thomas. The Commission meets in Madras, Madura and Calicut.

Lord Salisbury received at his town residence on Dec. 5 a deputation from the Central Association for Dealing with Distress Caused by Mining Accidents. The speakers chiefly represented pitmen from Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wales, and they urged his lordship to do what he could to preserve the contracting-out principle in the Employers' Liability Bill, so that they might still get the benefit from the insurance societies they had built up with the help of their employers. In reply, Lord Salisbury said there was a strong body of men desiring to be left in freedom on this matter. The only argument in favour of forcing the Act upon those who preferred voluntary arrangements was that such arrangements did not encourage the employer to make the requisite provision against accidents; but he could not understand the view that the employer would insure against accidents and throw upon the insurance company all the responsibility. Individual employers might continue their contributions to the men's benefit societies even after the Act had passed, but it must be remembered that the large majority of employers, and it was an increasing number every day, consisted of limited companies, and the shareholders were many of them very poor men themselves, to whom every farthing was an object. He sympathised with the men in their desire for the old freedom. He should dislike to be dragooned and regulated in this fashion, and promised to do his best to obtain for them the freedom they so justly sought.

Mr. Balfour was sufficiently restored to health to be present with Miss Balfour on December 6 at a conversazione at the Manchester Conservative Club. Mr. and Miss Balfour held a reception, and afterwards an informal meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Addison, at which brief speeches were delivered. Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered, said he was addressing those who bore the burden of the Conservative cause in this great capital of Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) On their shoulders it rested. He did not say that what members could do or what the candidates could do was nothing, but to all those acquainted with the actual work of electioneering it must indeed appear insignificant and slight compared with the work which was done on their behalf by those who had so disinterestedly taken up their cause in the constituencies. He had always felt that the debt of gratitude owing to the leaders in the various wards in a constituency like Manchester by everybody who took an interest in the Conservative Party and in those great causes which were identified with the Conservative Party was absolutely immeasurable; but they must allow him to express, not on his own behalf only, but on behalf of those who on that platform and elsewhere were fighting with him in the same great battle, the great personal pleasure it was to them to be able to meet there, within the four walls of the one room, people of both sexes—(hear, hear,)—because he did not by any means exclude the ladies—who had thrown their whole soul into the contest, and by whose assistance they meant to bring the contest to a successful issue.

A Berlin correspondent writes: One must acknowledge that the Royal Opera here, under the management of the Count von Hochberg, is increasingly prosperous from season to season, and now occupies the highest position in the musical life of Germany. Count von Hochberg is ambitious to make the Berlin public, before that of any other town, acquainted with the newest operas. For this purpose he secured for Berlin Signor Mascagni's new opera "Ratcliffe," which will be performed in Berlin even before it is given in Italy. Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" will, as has been already stated, be brought out here in February next, whilst Signor Leoncavallo's "I Medici" will appear either this or next month. Count von Hochberg's zeal has even called forth the dissatisfaction of some grumblers, who see in it an undue favouring of modern works at the expense of the old ones. This is wrong, for it was only very lately that the performance of the Mozart cycle, comprising all his operas (including "La Finta Giardiniera"), was concluded with great success. The latter opera, though a hundred years old, has been performed here now for the first time. To-day the Wagner cycle begins with the "Flying Dutchman," and ends with the "Gotterdammerung." "Parsifal" cannot be given, as Bayreuth still possesses the exclusive right for its performance.

At Schroda, in the Province of Posen, the other day, says a Berlin correspondent, three landed proprietors—Kohlsat, Mikulski, and Gregor—were elected members of a local committee. The two first-named gentlemen, being officers of the Reserve, refused to sit with Gregor in the Committee. Gregor challenged both of them. They refused to fight, giving the reason that he was not an officer. Thereupon Gregor threatened to box their ears wherever he might meet them. On Monday he met Mikulski and carried out his threat. Mikulski drew a revolver saying "I will answer with this." Gregor did the same, and said "I carry one too." Each began to shoot at the other, one firing three times, the other four. Both men were very seriously wounded.

The scholarships offered by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council for 1894 include thirty major scholarships, open to boys and girls under sixteen years of age on June 1st, 1894; a hundred evening art exhibitions; twenty artisan scholarships, and twenty School of Art scholarships. Grants are also offered to art schools and evening art classes. The "major scholarships" are for the benefit of boys and girls whose parents cannot reasonably be expected to keep them longer at schools. The scholarship secures for the holders a complete secondary education of a technical type, fitting them for the workshop, the office, or the technical college. Besides free education, money payments ranging from £20 to £35 a year are given. Five pounds a year is the value of the evening art exhibitions, and the artisan scholarships include £20 a year, with free tuition. Candidates in both cases must be under eighteen years of age on June 21st, 1894. Schools of art scholarships are for students under twenty-one years of age, and their value is £20 a year, with free tuition. The grants to the schools of art and evening art classes include a contribution of £100 to the general funds of approved schools, attendadce grants, and payments on account of equipment.

A Berlin correspondent writes: Just now, when, after the great trial in Hanover, gambling forms the chief topic of conversation in Berlin, the following story, which is not generally known and is well vouched for, deserves telling. The officers of the Hussar Regiment, the colonel of which was the present Emperor when still Prince William, sustained such losses in gambling that the Prince at last decided to put an end to it, and suggested to his officers in a way not to be misunderstood that they should give up the club in which they played. The Club Committee was, of course, in the greatest perplexity about this, and persuaded the chairman, Prince R. (probably Prince Ratibor), to ask the Emperor to induce the Prince to cancel this prohibition. The Emperor sent for Prince William, and requested him to withdraw his orders. But the Prince remained steadfast, and said, "Your Majesty, allow me a question. Am I still colonel of the Regiment?" "Yes, of course," answered the Emperor. "Then, your Majesty, allow me to maintain my authority or to resign my post." The Emperor was pleased with the answer, and replied, "Oh! there can be no thought of such a thing. Such a good colonel I shall never find again." The prohibition was not cancelled. When Prince R. came to the Emperor to know the result the latter said, "I am sorry; I have done my best, but the colonel won't do it on any consideration."

A dramatic capture has been made in Paris by two policemen in plain clothes. It came to the knowledge of the authorities that a dangerous criminal named Duval, who is wanted on various charges, was to call for letters at the Post-office in the Rue Etienne Dolet. The two policemen, Messrs. Froger and Colson, were posted outside, and after watching for some time they saw their man appear. No sooner had he gone up to the counter than they crept quietly in and suddenly sprang upon him. Froger tried to put the handcuffs on his hands, but the criminal, a tall, muscular man, tore himself away, and swift as lightning took a long, sharp knife from his pocket and plunged it into Froger's breast. The wounded man fell covered in blood, and as he did so, his assailant drew a revolver from his pocket and fired twice at Colson, the other policeman. Fortunately the shots missed, and Colson, with the utmost determination, closed with Duval and with the assistance of some bystanders, succeeded in making a capture of him. The Prefect of Police has been personally to the hospital to see the wounded constable. Both he and his colleague have got a step up in the ranks, and have besides had a medal and a money gratuity awarded to them; but soon after hearing of this the poor fellow who was wounded succumbed to his injury.

English readers are aware (a Paris correspondent remarks) with what recklessness the charge of espionage is thrown at the head of foreigners in France, and how terrible the consequences may be. As the spy-mania appears to be a national malady in this country now and then a Frenchman becomes its victim. Some time ago the Minister of War was informed by his own special detective staff that M. Pequart, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of Epinal, was in correspondence with the German Government, and was in possession of important confidential documents concerning the Eastern frontier. The Minister of War sent this information to the Minister of Justice, with a request that it might be immediately acted upon, and policemen searched the house while others outside guarded the doors and windows. The whole town was thunderstruck. Nothing was found to warrant the search, and Pequart's neighbours would have been surprised if there had been, he not only being highly respected, but removed by a large fortune from the temptation of acting as a spy. M. Pequart is not going to sit still under the imputation of espionage, but is going to demand satisfaction of the War Minister who has just left office. But even were he still in the Government, no satisfaction other than an apology could be obtained. In France a Minister, or, indeed, any official, can only be proceeded against at law by a special authorisation of the Council of State.

An "army pensioner with an artificial head" has long been, like a "Swiss Admiral," synonymous in colloquial French with something that does not exist in nature. The first-named phenomenon, or something like it, has at length been found. In a little village in the neighbourhood of Avesnes, not far from Lille, resides a retired artilleryman named Moreau, who was one of the heroes on the French side of the war of 1870. At the memorable action at Bapaume, Moreau was wounded by a shell, which exploded right in his face. He was summarily attended to by the surgeons, who were afterwards surprised to find him still alive at the end of four days. Of his face, nothing remained intact but the forehead and the jaw. An operation was performed, and thirty-five pieces of bone were taken out of the wounded part. This left a hideous cavity in the front of the face, so that a wax mask had to be resorted to. Moreau recovered, and for years he petitioned the Government to give him a platinum mask, a request which was at length acceded to ten years ago. The metal mask is said to answer wonderfully well, but it has to be repainted from time to time. Moreau lives with his wife and a grand-daughter. His photograph is to be seen in Paris in a shop in the Boulevard Saint Germain.

Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., attended a smoking "At Home" of the Eighty Club on Dec. 6 at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Asquith commented on the difficulties which the last few weeks had proved were incident to the carrying through Parliament of non-contentious measures, and said he was not sure the Local Government Bill, the cherished object of so many hopes, was not in danger of being smothered out of existence by the too ardent embraces of its zealous friends. With respect to the Employers' Liability Bill, he could hardly believe that the more imperturbable body under whose consideration it now was, would take any step which would tend to defeat the expectations of the great mass of the working population of the country by the introduction of amendments which would make the Bill so much waste paper. He gave assurance that Parliament would not separate without having carried, at least through the Commons, two great measures of which the Liberal Party had approved, and all suggestions of vacillation in the Liberal Party would prove as unfounded as they had done in the past. They had to face an unparalleled combination of influences, but they had never been in a more hopeful frame of mind.

The passengers arriving at Windsor by a Great Western train one morning were startled by the extraordinary behaviour of a man who, on quitting the carriage in which he had travelled from the Metropolis, strode up and down the platform in an excited manner, quoted Burns and Shakespeare, and declared that he would see the Queen, adding in somewhat forcible language, that "every brick in the Castle belonged to him." As the Marquis of Salisbury, who had been visiting her Majesty, and others were to proceed to town by the next train, the man was promptly ejected from the station and taken into custody by the police. He was evidently a great believer in the efficacy of the Royal "touch," as he urged that if he could only see the Queen, "she would be sure to cure his head."

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB ANNUAL BALL.

The annual ball given by the members of the Bombay Police Club took place in the Town Hall last night. The hall was gaily decorated with flags and banners. The organ base was completely hidden by a bank of shrubbery, above which stood the greeting "Welcome: A Happy New Year." Strings of palms leaves entwined themselves up the pillars, and lines of banderoles fluttered gaily between them. Inscriptions such as "Success to our Club," "Semper Paratus," "A Happy New Year," caught the eye in the aisles, and the baskets of ferns suspended from the roof, added to the decorations. The druggets were as "taut" as a drum, and the furniture all round the room formed a pleasing contrast to the greenery of the decoration.

A programme of some twenty-two dances was commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and the excellent music, coupled with the obliging manner of the M. C.s (Messrs. Brewin, Nolan, and Jones) made dancing all the merrier. At midnight the party adjourned to the Durbar Hall, where a substantial supper was provided by Mr. Goulsten, of the Esplanade Hotel.

The committee, Messrs. Brewin, Nolan (honorary secretary), and Jones, assisted by Messrs. Mynn, Saunders, Moore, Cody, Williamson, Barnett, Ellis, Gannon, Butfoy, and Roberts, are to be congratulated on the excellent night's enjoyment provided, and for their taste in decorating the hall so gaily. A word of praise is also due to Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Cobb, and Mrs. Hack, on whom the arrangements of the supper tables devolved.

When the National Anthem terminated the ball the hall resounded to the echo of the cheers for the president of the club, Mr. Brewin, and the other members of the committee.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 15th and 16th Silver Spoon Competitions counting for the Coorla aggregate and to qualify to shoot for Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s prizes took place on Thursday, the 28th at 500 and 600 yards. Some really excellent shooting was made. Two scores at 500 yards and one at 600 yards, being only 3 short of a possible. The next competitions will be on Saturday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Distances 700 and 800 yards. There will also be an extra spoon competition at Coorla on Saturday morning, the 30th instant, Distances will be arranged on the Range. The following are the scores:—

15th Competition.

	Score 500 Yards.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.....	37a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	37a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	36b
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	35a
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles.....	35c
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt.....	32a
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols.....	32d
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	31d
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Vol N W Cossérat, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles.....	27
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles.....	22

(a) Handicapped 9 points; (b) Handicapped6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (c) Handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st spoon; (d) Handicapped 6 points.

16TH COMPETITION.

	Score 600 yards.
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	37 a
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	36 b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	35 a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	34 a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	33 a
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	32 c
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles.....	31 c
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	31 a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30 a
Vol N W Cossérat, Bo Vol Rifles	30 d
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles.....	29
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	17

(a) Handicapped 9 points. (b) Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon. (c) Handicapped 6 points. (d) Winner of 2nd spoon.

AN IMPORT DUTY ON SILVER.

The imposition of an import duty on silver, writes the Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, continues to be the theory of the hour, and there have again been rumours that such a measure is imminent. There can be no sort of doubt that the Government have had the scheme before them and are considering the advisability of the step. It is believed in some quarters that the difficulty at present lies in determining whether it is to be a fixed duty or one on a sliding scale. To the minds of most business men who are in favour of such a duty, the sliding scale is undoubtedly preferred, and it becomes difficult to understand why there should be any hesitation on that point. Apart from the much contested point as to a duty on the metal either appreciating or depreciating the savings of the masses, it is at once apparent that the duty is primarily intended as a prohibitive to its being imported into the country by any, outside the Government itself. In this manner, therefore, the tax would be unique, and what more natural therefore than to make it in every way as effective as it can be made. Except on a sliding scale the measure would run the risk of in time becoming completely impotent. What if the price of the metal goes down in Europe and America to a figure that will not bar its importation into India at a profit, the fixed duty notwithstanding? At such a stage any tampering with the duty would be impolitic to a degree. But on a sliding scale the measure would contain within itself a leverage that nothing could exhaust. It has before been pointed out that there is nothing in the assumption that with such a system at work the Secretary of State would find himself in a difficulty if he was called on to supply Council bills for an amount in excess of what he required to draw at any given moment. The proceeds of such extra sales would be applied to purchases of the metal for remittance to India on Government account.

Another, and perhaps a more radical suggestion of the hour, is to view the difficulty as having now assumed such proportions as to make it imperative on the Government to treat the metal as contraband in so far as its importation into this country is concerned. Of course the blind apostles of free trade could never be made to see the advantages of such a departure. It is a big order certainly, but one well worth looking into.

To return to the subject of a sliding scale; it has been advocated during the week that nothing short of a reimposition of the import duties will have to follow a duty on silver. Whether or not the fiscal difficulties of the State actually call for such a step is more than can be said, as this is dealing much with the future, and is in a manner outside of the point at issue. Yet it cannot be denied now that the silver difficulty is assuming more of an Imperial form than at any previous stage, and is beginning to be better understood by the masses in England. Lord Salisbury's remarks in the House of Lords at the passing of the East India Loan Bill, are viewed here as most hopeful. To those here professing bimetallism, his regrets at the absence of fresh attempts in that direction, are as balm, and they have not failed to exult at the prospect.

It was stated On 'Change, for whatever it is worth, that a house here had received a wire from Singapore, saying that reliable news had been received there from London to the effect that an import duty on silver to India have been decided on by the home authorities. On the other hand, later in the afternoon, it is rumoured here that the decision is to abandon the idea of a duty in any form, and that a notification to that effect will issue.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture sat on December 1 at Westminster, under the chairmanship of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Mr. Samuel Kidner, of Taunton, gave evidence. He attributed the depression of agriculture principally to low prices due to foreign competition; the great increase in rents in times of inflated prices, with only a slow reduction in times of depression; antiquated and vexatious agreements, and want of security for tenants' capital; the unfair burdens on the land, and preferential rates in favour of foreign produce. Mr. Noakes, of Tunbridge Wells, gave evidence upon the ruinous effects of foreign competition, attributing the cause of depression to low prices arising from such competition. He advocated a duty on imported farm produce, and also the slaughter of live cattle at the ports of landing to prevent the spread of disease. He also looked upon the inequality of local rating as a disadvantage to agriculture, and thought that the rates should be borne equally by the landlord and the tenant, his contention being that everybody should pay rates according to their income. He was not in favour of the interference of any outside body between the landlord and tenant. Mr. William James Harris, representing the Devon Chamber of Agriculture, was called, and his examination was not concluded, when the Commission adjourned till Thursday.

THE THIRD AUDITCH BRAHMINS' CONFERENCE.

The third conference of the Auditch Brahmins of Gujerat has been held this week in the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Jagunath Ichharam, of Surat. The Auditch Brahmins are a caste of Gujeratis, and originally belonged to different sects of Brahmins living in Northern India. They came to Gujerat at the invitation of King Mulraj, in the eleventh century, to perform the inaugural ceremonies of the great temple erected by Shiva. As they came from the North they were called Auditchs (*i.e.*, the Northerners). The King was so pleased with their learning that he conferred on them several villages of Gujerat. Since that time the Auditchs have made Gujerat their home, and have penetrated into different parts of the province, so that they now form one of the largest caste of Gujeratis. Sidhpur was their original rendezvous, and is still their capital. Vestiges of their sectarian distinctions are observable in the fact, that they differ from each other in their Vedas, Gotras, Shakhas, and Pravaras. But practically they are now a single caste, having no restriction as regards inter-dining and inter-marriages.

It was in 1891 that the first conference of the Auditch Brahmins was held at Ahmedabad, under the auspices of the Auditch Hitechhu Sabha. The object of the conference was, and still is, to ameliorate the condition of the caste by abolishing several pernicious customs, such as child-marriage, feasting-mania, singing indecent songs on marriage occasions, selling or exchanging brides, yoking young brides with aged bridegrooms, polygamy, &c., and to create an *esprit de corps* among the Auditch Brahmins in order to enlarge the circle of inter-marriages, which continues to be very limited, owing to the absence of inter-communication. The conference is strictly a social one, and all political questions are scrupulously avoided in its discussions. The first conference was attended by 224 delegates from various towns, and it passed nine resolutions, embodying some of the most important social reforms. The second conference, held at Wadhwan, was attended by 420 delegates. It recapitulated some of the resolutions of the previous gathering, and passed a few new ones. The conference is still unable to force its resolutions on the whole caste, but its salutary effect on the moral tone of its adherents cannot be denied. It is expected that in course of time the conference will adopt means to make its resolutions more binding.

The third conference, which was attended by about 250 delegates, began its sittings the other day, in the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 2-30 p.m. The delegates are lodged in a spacious house, in Kandawady, from whence they went, at 1-30 p. m., in a procession to the institute. The procession passed through Cavasji Patel Tank Road, Bhuleshwar, Shaik Memon Street, Old Hanuman Lane, and Kalbadevi Road. On the way, flowers were strewn over them from the galleries of the houses. The worshippers of Bhuleshwar Temple gave them a hearty welcome by shouting at the top of their voice "Mahadeo, Mahadeo," and the delegates responded to their welcome by uttering the same formula. When the procession reached its destination, there was a great rush to the hall of the Institute, which was soon filled up by members of the conference.

Several strangers were invited to attend and amongst those who accepted the invitation were: Messrs. Premchand Roychand, Purshotam Naraenji Davda, L. M. & S., Virji Jhina Rawal, L. M. & S., Kalianji Naranji, Morarji Nanaji Chotalal Ghelabhai, Girjashanker

his relations, friends, and invited guests formed a procession and walked to the house of the bride near by where the ceremony was performed by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee and another priest. The whole of the assembly then returned to the bridegroom's bungalow, where an interchange of valuable presents of jewellery and dresses took place. Mr. Cowasjee put a magnificent necklace, made of diamond rubies and emeralds, round the neck of his daughter-in-law, which ornament was much admired for its make and beauty. Mrs. Cowasjee, in addition to other jewels had worn a necklace of pure large-sized diamonds. In pursuance of old-established usage, the second ceremony took place at midnight, after which the party dispersed. Mr. Cowasjee's numerous friends made presents of shawls and other articles, one of which was a piece of poetry in the Guzerati language, composed by Mr. Sorab Palamkote, in praise of the festive occasion, and invoking God's blessings on the newly-wedded pair. Among the guests were Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Nawab of Rampore and suite, Shums-ul-Ulma Peshotan Byramjee Sunjana, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Dustoor Cursetjee Bejunjee, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Framji D. Petit, Bomonjee D. Petit, Risaldar Syedula Khan, A.-D.-C., Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Bomonjee Sorabjee, M. E. Morris, Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, E. R. Reporter, F. N. Davur, D. B. Lam, E. N. Davur, F. E. Davur, S. P. Mehrjee, D. Dhunjeebhoy, B. E. Casinath, N. A. Kaka, Rustamjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, K. N. Kabrajee, Hajibhoy Laljee, Ghelabhoy Haridas, Ahmedbhoy, Eduljee Cursetjee Wacha, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Khan Saheb Cowasjee Hormusjee Dadachanjee, Ardesir Dosabhoy Moonshi, &c.

MUMMIED ANIMALS.

Not only did the ancient Egyptians embalm the bodies of the human dead, but they performed a like operation upon the remains of the sacred animals, though in general less expense and trouble were taken over them, animals being chiefly prepared by soaking in natron. The list of sacred animals is a long one, though the very ones that were most highly esteemed in some places were most abhorred in others. The list includes dogs, cats, monkeys, lions, wolves, jackals, foxes, hyænas, bears, ichneumon, shrew-mice, bulls, deer, goats, sheep hippopotami, vultures, eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, ibis, geese, swallows, crocodiles, toads, lizards, serpents, fish of various kinds, rats, mice, beetles, and even insects and flies. As a rule, with the large animals, the head only was mummied, the body being represented by pieces of wood. The birds are squeezed together and lose their shape, except the ibis, which, according to Belzoni, is formed like a fowl ready to be cooked. The ibis and the hawk appear to have had the most care bestowed upon them, for resin and asphalt are frequently found within their envelopes. Birds in general having been wrapped in their bandages were then placed in an earthen urn and deposited in the tomb. No mummies of animals are to be met with in the tomb of the higher class persons; most of them had their own proper sepulchres consecrated and appropriated to their species only, but they were occasionally found mixed.

The catacomb of birds is distinct from the catacomb of human mummies. One bird only is enclosed in each earthen pot, and an infinite number of pots were found in good order, whole and sealed; the hot nature of the materials with which they had been embalmed had, however dried up the greater number to powder. Upon the possession of Egypt by the French, upwards of five hundred mummies of the ibis alone were discovered in the catacomb of birds. Certain animals were maintained at the public expense in sacred parks, and persons were appointed to nourish them with the greatest care. Bread, milk, honey, meat, birds, fish, &c., were all supplied according to the nature of the animals; no expense was spared; the keepers bore upon their persons the resemblance of the species to which their care was devoted, and people paid marks of respect to them as they passed along. The greatest sorrow was manifested at the death of any of them; they were embalmed and interred with great pomp and splendour. So great was the veneration in which these animals were held, that though when a famine afflicated Egypt and people were driven to eat human flesh, yet the sacred beasts, birds, reptiles, or fishes were always respected; they would rather eat their own species than [illegible] ed by their priests, embalmed after death, entombed with pomp, and received all kinds of honours. Those who, either by accident or design, occasioned the death of any of these animals, paid the forfeit of their lives as the penalty of the offence. Diodorus Siculus says:—"He who has voluntarily killed a consecrated animal is punished with death; but if anyone has even involuntarily killed a cat or an ibis it is impossible for him to escape capital punishment; the mobdrags him to it, treating him with every cruelty, sometimes without waiting for judgment to be passed."

If a cat died, the owner of the house shaved off his eyebrows, but if a dog died, he shaved his whole head, which would appear to denote that dogs were held in greater veneration than cats. In either case the greatest grief was shown, the people, beating themselves on the breast and uttering doleful cries; the animal was then delivered to the embalmer to be prepared and deposited in the proper tomb. The cat was principally worshipped at Babastis. Most of the cats that died in Egypt were embalmed and buried there. In the desert valley near to Beni-Hassan is a small temple excavated in a rock, and dedicated to the goddess Bubastis, surrounded by different tombs for sacred cats, some cut in the rock. Before the temple, under the sand, there was found a large mound of mummies of cats folded in mats, and mixed with those of dogs; and further on in the desert plain were two large collections of mummies of cats in packets, and covered with ten feet of sand. One tomb was filled with cats carefully folded in red and white linen, the heads covered by masks representing the cat, and made of the same linen.

There have been more mummies of the ibis found in Egypt than of any other bird or animal, but very few in a perfect state. At Memphis there are thousands of them in pots of common store or blue ware, or of hard polished stone of a lengthened conical figure: even the eggs of the ibis have been found preserved. Hardly ever have mummied animals been discovered in the human tombs, and never by any chance were amulets put with animals. Crocodiles were embalmed and deposited in catacombs purposely excavated for them. The small ones were bandaged entire, but when they attained any size only the head was embalmed, the remainder of the animal being represented by stalks of palm trees, bandages, &c. In the caves of Maabdeh, however, entire mummied crocodiles of the largest size have been found perfectly preserved. Generally, five or six serpents were enclosed in one envelope; in some instances the bandaging was very carefully done, and the cloth was of a red colour in addition to the usual yellow-stained linen. In addition to these, numerous small fishes have been discovered, and yet smaller insects, all carefully embalmed and deposited in the several tombs prepared to receive them. In many cases the animals were placed in mummy-pots, in others simply bandaged and laid in the pits, and in only a few instances have they been put in cases like the human mummies. These latter receptacles are of different kinds and shapes. The first, or cartoonage case, is composed of folds of linen cemented together and plastered with lime on the inside; they are as firm as a board, and required to be sawed through in order to get at the body; the shape corresponds to that of the human frame. On the head is represented a face, either male or female, and the features are often depicted in gold and colours. Some of these cases are very handsome, the colours with which they are decorated having retained their freshness and beauty in a most surprising manner. Red, blue, yellow, green, white, and black are the colours to be found on the cases and on the walls of the tombs.—*London Society.*

A French and English phrase-book just published in Paris, and intended for use in the two countries, needs some re-editing. The traveller instals himself in a "compartment of second class;" he is partial to "sugar candly;" he requires "one pennyworth of black soap, two boxes of Nantes sardines, and other of preserved peas." He has his letters "weighted at the tobacco shop," and he insists on riding by a particular cab on peril of having a "contravention" drawn up. On arriving at a restaurant the waiter asks him: "What should you wish to commence with, sir—Sausages, sardines, butter, or enchovies?" The traveller meeting a lady asks: "How is it, miss, one so charming and pretty walking alone?" After this he takes a walk with her, so as not only to enjoy the said charms, but also to acquire an "aperitive" for dinner.

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THE DECEMBER REVIEWS.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL WEAKNESS.

"Is our Sea Power to be Maintained?" is the title of an article in the "National Review," by Lord George Hamilton, which from the position of the writer and its intrinsic importance, deserves fuller notice than it can receive here. Lord George sets forth in tabulated form the relative naval strength of Great Britain, France, and Russia, in March, 1889, before the Naval Defence Act; in April, 1894, at the end of the Naval Defence Act; and the prospective building programme of the three countries on the 1st of January, 1894, as far as, in the case of France and Russia, it is at present known. His deduction from the figures is that "although we may fairly claim to be equal in strength to our two most formidable competitors, no one can pretend that the margin of our superiority is such that we can afford to rest on our oars, or ignore any substantial addition which either of these Powers may project or contemplate to their present effective forces." Without laying down dogmatically what ought to be done, a responsibility which must rest with the Admiralty, Lord George does not hesitate to mention what he regards as the minimum of our immediate needs. "We have," he says, "only three battle-ships building against twelve. Let the Government undertake, by laying down at once nine more vessels of that class, and pushing them on with expedition, that they shall be finished as soon as the vessels now building abroad."

There are articles in the "Fortnightly Review" and the "Nineteenth Century" bearing upon the burning question of our naval weakness, especially in the Mediterranean. The former, which is signed "Nauticus," is entitled "Sea-power: Its past and its Future," and is to some extent a review of Captain Mahan's work "The influence of Sea-power upon the French Revolution and Empire," a book of which the writer speaks very highly. He argues, towards the close of his article, that France has really nothing to gain by the naval humiliation of England:—"If the latter were to experience a decisive and crushing defeat at sea she would lose her trade. But, in the existing circumstances it would certainly not pass under the control of France. There is no doubt whatever the Germany, which is already the second commercial power, would immediately become the first." But France does not realise this, and it is the thoughtless and short-sighted impulsiveness of many Frenchmen which constitutes the real European danger.

"I do not speak solely of the danger to Great Britain, but more particularly of the danger to the balance of power, which is now in equilibrium, and to the maintenance of the general peace for which all good men pray. France would pull down England, regardless of, or blind to, the fact that the vacated place would be occupied by Germany. She persists in believing that she could take it. And this is because, as I have said, she will not accept Captain Mahan's law of sea-power." "Nauticus" warns his countrymen that "Great Britain is dreaming while the world is hastening onward with ever-increasing rapidity":—

"Her sea-power has ceased to be convincing, undoubted, reconised. To-morrow it could be shattered, perhaps immediately, by France alone, if only France had no other preoccupations, and if she were assured beforehand of Italy's non-interference. For the citadel of British sea-power the vantage-point upon which rests the centre of the British position in Europe, is in the Mediterranean; and, excluded from the Mediterranean, the United Kingdom would, in a few years, be no weightier a factor in international politics than the Netherlands or Denmark. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it is only because the Anglo-Italian understanding is generally imagined to be of an extremely cordial and intimate, if not of a formal, nature, that an effort has not already been made to expel the alien whom M. Delcncle openly speaks of as 'the enemy."

The "Nineteenth Century" article is by Mr. W. Laird Clowes, and is entitled "Toulon and the French Navy." We have room for only a brief extract:—

"Toulon-to-day is very different in many respects from Toulon of 1793. It contains a much larger dockyard; it has wider resources; it is far more strongly fortified. Above all, it is well affected to the Government of France and is tolerably certain to remain so. No future foe of France is therefore likely, by such a political accident as favoured us a hundred years ago, to fall into temporary possession of the bulk of the French Mediterranean fleet, and to be enabled to take [illegible] been summarised [illegible] was prevented at the very outset of the war from over throwing the full weight of its sword into the scale on behalf of France. Similar causes will not again arise; and when next the Mediterranean becomes the scene of a naval campaign, the great French naval arsenal and the fleets of which it is the headquarters will exercise an influence limited only by the repressive power of the enemy in the open sea."

THE GLADSTONITES AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

The cry of the Fabian Society a month ago, "To your tents, O Islael," appears to have spread something like dismay in the Gladstonite camp. Mr. Michael Davitt, under the title of "Fabian Fustian," in the "Nineteenth Century," sets forth the reasons why, in his opinion, the masses should still put their trust in Mr. Gladstone for the reforms which he has promised, but which were so long in coming. The whilom Fenian writes as softly and sweetly as a contributor to the "Daily News." According to Mr. Davitt, "the working classes of Great Britain know that in Home Rule and Home Rulers they possess the truest and strongest allies outside of their own ranks and organisations. Home Rule is not a class, but a people's cause, whose object is to supersede a Government of land monopolists by one of the democracy of Ireland, under which change the industrial resources of the country can be fully developed, and more opportunities of employment created for the benefit of home labour; thereby stopping emigration and the resulting competition, in the labour market which follows." Mr. Davitt's conclusion is that by giving the Government a fair chance, "Labour will gain much and lose nothing, save, perhaps, the questionable benefit of Fabian-cum-Unionist prophecy and patronage." Whether Labour will take this view remains to be seen.

Mr. H. W. Massingham, in the "Contemporary Review," under the title of "The Government and Labour," also essays to demonstrate that it is the interest of the working classes to keep the Gladstone Ministry in office. But the Ministry must take warning. "The Government must re-organise itself as 'a fair house,' and we must have payment of members."

"If these things are not done—if the full sympathies of the workers, attracted by the earlier promise of this Administration, are 'in the end withheld—if, thanks to the Whigs in the Cabinet who spoil their colleagues' record, the Government proves, after all, 'ower bad for blessing'—it will be swept off its feet by that encroaching tide of Conservatism which, not in England only but all over Europe, has almost eaten away the old Liberal movement, and may, for a time, submerge the new Radicalism."

A WORD FOR THE TURK.

Professor Max Muller has been to Constantinople, and—let us be duly thankful!—has written, not an essay upon the Turkish language and its affinities, but a delightful account of life and manners in the Ottoman capital. His paper appears in the "New Review," and here is an extract which may serve to modify some current views on the Turk and his ways:—

"Constantinople is indeed a heart throbbing with life, and by no means the effete town, the deserted Byzantium, of medieval history. It is one of the fairest spots on earth, half Eastern and half Western, the best international market that could be desired. The Turks may well be proud of it, and must not be surprised that their neighbours look upon it as Naboth's vineyard. Whatever may have been said of the 'Sick Man,' there is many a sign that the Turk has recovered, and that he will prove a tough morsel to whomever wishes to swallow him. The pure Turk is strong and steady, and determined to fight to the bitter end before he surrenders what for over four hundred years he has called his own. It is difficult to know the Turks, and to discover either their strong or their weak points. They are not very expansive or communicative with strangers, and their domestic life is of course altogether withdrawn from our view. Yet even in the streets one cannot but feel struck with their dignified behaviour. One sees how even the poorest are fond of children, charitable to beggars, and compassionate to animals. In no town would dogs be treated with so much forbearance as they are in the streets of Constantinople."

Mr. Max Muller speaks warmly of the sobriety of the Turkish people, and of the absence of those repulsive manifestations of vice to which we are but too well used in London. He adds:—"It is pleasant to see crowds of children, both girls and boys going to school, as in England. The schools are public and elementary. Most of them owe their origin to the initiative of the reigning Sultan, who is sowing seed of which others will reap the harvest."

In the same review, Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., has a rejoinder to Sadik Effendi's article on the Armenian agitation. He, of course, disputes the conclusions to the Turkish apologist, and argues that it is an error of describe those who seek the redress of Armenian grievances as unfriendly to the Sultan.

"Nothing," he says, "could be of greater value to the stability of the Turkish Empire than the introdustion of a policy of justice and humanity in respect of the Armenian Christians, and the proper utilisation of the capacities, and resources of that race. It is not too late to hope that a serious effort in that direction may be made, under international auspices, in the best interests of the Sultan, and in such a manner as not to arouse the opposition of any of the Signatory Powers."

But Mr. Stevenson has first to convince his friends that they are on the wrong tack in allying themselves with people who still regard the Turk as a monster of iniquity to be got rid of with all speed.

A GOOD SOLDIER AND A GOOD MAN.

One of the most interesting articles of the motnh, from the general reader's point of view, is Mrs. Crawford's in the "Contemporary" on "MacMahon and his Forbears." Mrs. Crawford describes her hero as truly "sans peur et sans reproche."

"It was a great misfortune for the world that MacMahon never had the opportunity to be the soldier of a great cause. Had such an occasion been given him, he must have gone down to future generations as a shinng example. He was not below his time, or the general standard of his country, in any single respect, and he was above it in many respects. Licentiousness was rife at a time when the means for indulging in luxurious profligacy were heaped upon him; but his life remained pure. MacMahon hated impurity, and could not endure his fellow-marshal Canrebat, because his talk smacked of guard-room ribaldry. His repugnance to the low tone of French officers under the Empire often made him feel like an alien among them. After he became a father, his conscience grew to be an ever-watchful monitor. He once said that if it accused him of a base action he would not dare to embrace his children." "No act of the Marshall's life," says Mrs. Crawford, "became him better than his retirement from power."

As he had lived far beyond his salary and private means at the Elysee, he had no fortune to fall back upon. But honour and duty pointed out the course he should take. He followed it with his usual straightforward simplicity, was the first to congratulate M. Grevy when he was elected President, and volunteered to smooth away any difficulties that might be raised by foreign Courts and French Royalist diplomatists. He lent the plate he had at the Elysee to his successor until a sufficient quantity for the exercise of hospitality on a large scale could be produced—of course at the cost of the State, on the back of which M. Grevy threw all expenses."

NOTICEABLE ARTICLES.

The second of the articles in the "Fortnightly Review" on "The Ireland of To-day" is by no means equal to the first in wealth of fact. It deals with the Irish plague of talk, under the title of "The Rhetoricans," and with a superabundance of rhetoric. Mr. Forbes Sieveking contributes "Some Unedited Letters of Keats." There is not very much that is new in articles on "Gounod," by Mdlle. de Bovent and M. Widor. Mr. Cope Whitehouse sends a long letter in which he supports against several critics the view that he advocated some months ago upon "England's Right to the Suez Shares." Professor Harris has a learned article in the "Contemporary" on "Tatian and the Fourth Gospel," and Mr. Andrew Lang deals with ghost stories and the like under the heading "Superstitions and Fact." There are several articles in the "Nineteenth Century" well worthy of notice besides those from which we have quoted. Mr. Swinburne's "Recollections of Professor Jowett," whom he calls "the last of the old Whigs." is interesting, of course, but does not contain much material for quotation. Here, however, is a literary judgment which may excite surprise:—"Tennyson, Browning, and Carlyle were all still among us when I once happened to ask him whom he thought the first of living English writers. He hesitated for a minute or so, and then replied, 'If Dickens were alive, I shouldn't hesitate.' As it was, he gave of course the first place to Tennyson and admitted that he must reluctantly give the second to Carlyle." Mr. St. George Mivart explains why he has submitted to the Papal condemnation of his theories upon "The Happiness in Hell," and digresses a good deal upon the controversy between the Churches of of Rome and England. M. Yves Guyo contributes an informing article on "Socialism in France," and Mr. Traill defends anonymous literary criticism. In the "New Review" there is an interesting paper by Mr. W. Marsham Adams on "The Mystery of Ancient Egypt," and a suggestive article by Mr. Frederick Boyle on "The Decay of Beauty."

OUR EARTH IN SPACE.

There is a curious fascination, writes Professor W. Schooling, in putting side by side the myth and science of astronomy. The old legends of the sun and moon, of earth and sky, of heaven and the stars, tell us of the selfsame objects whose place and size, whose weight and nature, astronomers are chronicling to-day. The difference is great indeed between the guesses of early times and the methods of modern science; nowhere else, perhaps, is the contrast seen so well between the infancy and the maturity of the mind of man, and no part of astronomy shows it so clearly as that which tells of the earth's place in the universe. To the Greeks, eight centuries before Christ, the earth was flat, surrounded by the sea, and covered by the canopy of sky which is the floor of heaven, the abode of the Olympian gods. Greece was at the centre of the earth, and Delphi at the central point of Greece. As to other worlds scattered through the sky depths, science has lately been learning much; something of their nature, their number, their distance is constantly being learned, while the way is being prepared for gaining some real insight into the relations of the stars among themselves, and for fixing our own position in regard to other suns and systems than our own.

We have to invent a new measure for talking of their distance, since, finding miles too small, we talk of "light years," which means the distance that a ray of light, travelling some hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second, would traverse in a year. Before we get too used to talking of light years, it may be well to try to get a notion what a light year really is. It means a journey that would take an express more than eleven million years. It means a velocity that the periphery of a gigantic fly-wheel one hundred miles in diameter could not keep up with, though it made five hundred revolutions in a second. It means a distance traversed in one second that sound will not pass over in ten days. And this is the unit for the quantities that modern astronomy deals with when treating of the distribution of stars in space. Sometimes one hears a cubic light year spoken of; that is, an imaginary cube with each side a light year long. It was long after men saw how to measure the distance of the stars before they succeeded so as to feel much confidence in the results obtained; but now the distances of a few stars are known with comparative accuracy and certainty, many measures having been made that probably come within twenty or thirty per cent. of the truth.

The nearest star that has been found is Alpha Centauri, with a distance of 4½ light years. Probably next in order is a small star, numbered 21,185 in Lalande's catalogue. It is about 6½ light years off, while 61 Cygni, the most frequently measured of any star, is about 7 to 7½ light years off. But let us take our nearest neighbour and try to see something of the isolation of our solar system in space. Let us try to conceive of a sphere of which the sun is centre, with a radius of 4-35 light years, so placing our nearest stellar neighbour on its circumference—translated into the more familiar unit, its diameter is over fifty billion miles and its cubic contents nearly three hundred and fifty cubic light years, or seventy thousand sextillions (7 with 40 ciphers) of cubic miles, for a cubic light year is rather more than two hundred sextillion cubic miles. Here is isolation indeed. The sun, with all its vastness, does not fill one two hundred-thousand-trillionth (2 with 23 ciphers) part of the sphere that has our nearest stellar neighbour on its surface. The gigantic volume of the sun in such a space is like an isolated shot containing but one-half of acubic inch immersed in the whole water of the sea, while a little speck, less than the two millionth of a cubic inch, suspended in the three hundred and seventy-three trillion gallons of the sea would represent the earth suspended in the sphere the radius of which reaches only to the nearest star.

Did we set the pole star at the limits of our space sphere, the volume of the sphere would be three thousand times as great; and the sun must be thought of as occupying the six-thousandth part of an inch in the four hundred million cubic miles of sea. Were Vega at a distance of ninety-six light years, on the boundary of our sphere, the space that reaches to our nearest neighbour must be increased ten thousand times in volume, and the earth becomes a difficult microscopic object in the vast abyss of sea. These are all stars whose distance has been measured with more or less accuracy, but there are other objects more remote that have defied all attempts to measure them—in literal fact, they are immeasurably remote distances. The figures given here to show the position of the earth in space are wholly paltry, and inadequate compared with the (as yet) unknown reality. Much has been learned and the way prepared for yet greater advances. Man has dethroned himself from the chief position in the universe, has seen his world cease to be the centre round which all else revolves; has recognised his abode as the tiniest imaginable speck in space; man—

"Who sounds with a tiny plummet, who scans with a purblind eye,
The depths of that fathomless ocean, the waste of that limitless sky"—

yet has a longing to penetrate still farther through the star depths to win yet other secrets from the mysteries of space.

MR. RHODES.—A SKETCH.

At the present moment Mr. Cecil Rhodes—Diamond King, Colonial Premier, and incarnation of the enterprise which is itself the re-incarnation of the old "John Company" which gave us India—is more than ever the Uncrowned King of South Africa. The title is not without associations ominous of a fall. But they are sanguine enemies who hope to bring anything of the kind about at the present moment.

A STRONG HAND.

Waive for the nonce all question as to rights and wrongs and look at the cards in his hands. First, *vis a vis* the British Taxpayer. He stands on the *fait accompli*. His men are *de facto* masters of the situation in Matabeleland. With a handful of settlers he has "smashed" the lineal successors of the hordes who smashed a British regiment at Isandula, and is now in a position to telegraph to the British taxpayer, "Much indebted, the job is finished, thank you." Secondly *vis a vis* the High Commissioner. Sir Henry Loch admitted the *casus belli*, and must needs back his own opinion at home. The Liberal Government.?—They, too, are *particeps criminis*, if the war was a crime. The Tories?—They gave the charter. If its financial basis involved hoodwinking, they must pose as the hood winked. If the charter goes?—The Concessions Company remains. The Radical "Little England" wing?—He has detached their Irish half by his help to Home Rule. His opponents in South Africa?—They will rally round him to a man on the least breath of coercion from Downining-street—above all if it comes over sea with a whiff of Aborigines' Protection Society about it. That is Mr. Rhodes's hand. There may be a few trumps I have forgotten—but it is a strong hand as it stands, decidedly strong. It can be comfortably contemplated only by those who believe that now, as hitherto, the man who holds it is substantially playing "straight."

Mr. Rhodes has an interesting personality. The *Times* has just been declaring that Englishmen have more confidence in him than in either Sir Henry Lochor Lord Ripon. The *Chronicle* and a chorus of other papers are working themselves up to expose him as a sort of South African Jabez Spencer Balfour. If the interest of a character be proved by its powers of inspiring opposite extremes of feeling, Mr. Rhodes needs no further testimonial.

MR. RHODES'S PROPHECIES.

What has just happened in Matabeleland illustrates afresh a way which this remarkable man has of fulfilling his own prophecies. Four years ago I was at the Cape, when the preparations for the Pioneer Expedition were only making. Nobody knew much about the country which they were to lead the way to except Mr. Solous, the famous hunter, who soon afterwards led them there and who is no doing *conZottiere* service against Lobengula, who has paid him the sinister compliment of putting a price on his head. Mr. Selous, therefore, I sought out, to learn what I might; and he declared roundly that the notion of getting peaceably into the country was absurd. The first thing necessary, and the second, and the third, was to smash the Matabele. He did not for one moment expect, he told me, that the pioneer force would reach Mashonaland unattacked; an in his recent book he confesses that their actual good luck was a great surprise to him. But when I spoke to Mr. Rhodes, warning him that anything like a Matabele war would rouse the hubbub here which it actually has roused today, he scouted Mr. Selous's anticipations. "No," he said, "they will get past all right. Everything is arranged. If the row comes at all it will come much later." I persisted that whenever it came the British taxpayer would go back on the enterprise, having learnt to lose his head at the very name of war in South Africa.

"But I shall not trouble the British taxpayer," Mr. Rhodes declared. "I shall not ask for a single redcoat. Redcoats are no use in our kind of warfare. A small force of irregular colonial troops, mounted and equipped like the Boers, and pursuing the Boer tactics in dealing with natives, will do better than an army of bayonets. You will see, if it ever comes to the point, we will lick the Matabele off our own but without asking for a single Tommy Atkins to be shipped from England." It will be owned that Mr. Rhodes has been as good as his word.

A story which I heard at Kimberley, too, dating back to the period when Mr. Rhodes was busy amalgamating the diamond mines, shows that even at that early date—nine years ago—his imperial projects for the north were pretty well fixed of Africa hung in the office of a Kimberley merchant. After gazing intently at it for some time, he placed his hand over a great slice of Southern and Central Africa, right across the continent; and turning to a friend at his side, "There," said Mr. Rhodes, "all that British! That is my dream." "I give you ten years," returned the friend, who told me the incident himself in the room where it occurred. That was long before character or concession was dreamed of, and when the regions concerned were likeliar to fall into Boer or Portuguese hands than any others. The ten years are nearly up now; more than half Mr. Rhodes's "dream" is now accomplished fact; and when he has carried out that other vision of the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph, the rest, also, will certainly not be far from accomplishment.

MR. RHODES'S FORMULA: 1.—IN FINANCE.

For a business man, Mr. Rhodes is fond of excursions into history, and especially into the history of empires. But the master-formula of his career has been the exact opposite of that of the Roman empire-builders. It has been, not Divide and Govern, but Unite and Govern. He began in finance by the amalgamation of the conflicting interests of the Kimberley mines. This was conceived and carried out with a grip and foresight which have made the men he worked with then follow him ever since into all sorts of things which must have seemed to them scarcely "business." At the present moment it is the colossus of De Beers, which he created, that is tiding the Chatered Company over its crisis in the north by a subsidy from the great Earth-Pocket, the Purse without a Bottom. For this Frankenstein not only creates *monsters*—he controls them.

2.—IN POLITICS.

Marching on from finance to politics, Mr. Rhodes found his formula as good as ever. He found the politics of the British Colonies and Dutch Republics of South Africa split by a dividing line which promised ill for Empire-building under the British flag. The blundering of the Boer and Zulu wars had left the English touchy and the Dutch sullen. Mr. Rhodes set himself to obliterate the dividing-line. The Dutch—the "Afrikanders" as they called themselves—were in the majority at the Cape. Through them he must work. He did so through what I have elsewhere called the New Afrikanderism: the conception of Imperial progress made through and for the colony, of colonial progress made through and for the Dutch, and not merely for the mother country in the one field and the mother country's scions in the other. The co-operation with the Dutch party which this involved caused Mr. Rhodes to be freely denounced over here as a disloyal Separatist. But he held his course, and to-day there is practically no race distinction in Cape politics.

3.—IN POLITICO FINANCE.

The third sphere in which Mr. Rhodes's formula was to hold good was at once financial and political. And perhaps the "British South Africa Company" (note the title), with its union in a common cause of Royal Dukes and company promoters, British gold-diggers and land-hungry Boers, President Kruger, King Lobengula, and Queen Victoria, was the most surprising "amalgamating" achievement of all. The British capatalist who only cares for "divvies": the British Imperialist who only wants to see (someone else's) divvies used in expanding the empire; the South African colonist whose Imperial loyalty is strictly bounded by his own jealous self-government; and his neighbour the Dutch farmer, who doesn't care a d———n for the British Empire, but is delighted to find new openings for himself or his sons under its flag; the Great Amalgamator has managed, so far, to run them all in harness, though accused on all sides of sacrificing—

Dutch to English.	English to Dutch.
Colony to Imperialism.	Imperialism to Colony.
Patriotism to dividends.	Dividends to patriotism,

And so through all the other combinations.

MR. RHODES AND "NIGGERS."

But the blacks? puts in somebody at this point. They are the majority, both in Matabeleland and in the rest of South Africa, and Mr. Rhodes has never been accused of sacrificing anything to them! Though one has heard of his sacrificing *them*, both to Dutch and to Dividends. Well, I should be sorry to have to define, much more defend, Mr. Rhodes's views on the great Native Question—or those of any other Cape Colonist who really has to do with blacks. That is, as far as theory goes. It is a big question, and one we shall hear a good deal of before long. But, as far as practice goes, Mr. Rhodes can certainly boast of having done more to give comfortable, decent, and useful lives to South African "boys" than he whole Aborigines Protection Society put together. Not that he did it out of philanthropy. It was sound business, of course. Before the "Compound System" was established at Kimberley, the natives drawn from far and wide to work in the mines were blind victims of the drink-sellers and other white scum of Kimberley. Now they are housed, fed, clothed, nursed, kept from strong drink, the world, the flesh, and the devil, during the three months they contract for, within the spacious walls of the compound; and when they choose to go off, they pouch wages which many thousand British workmen would be glad to get at this minute. There are still, I believe, people who would pefer to see these annual thousands of laughing, sweating Kaffirs "free than sober"—especially the drink-sellers and diamond smugglers. But it is a good epitome of Mr. Rhodes's view of the way to treat blacks. He makes no pretence of loving them. When pressed to annex Pondoland to Cape Colony, which has already more natives than it can digest, he horrified the lovers of smooth phrases by the blunt remark:—"If I were annexing, I should prefer a place with more land and fewer niggers." He means South Africa to be—as the Americans mean America to be—in all essentials a White Man's country. But to him the colour represents Labour. He cannot do without it—in Matabeleland or elsewhere—and he believes that it pays best to treat it well.

THE SINISTER SIDE.

The unscrupulous side of Mr. Rhodes—it certainly does exist—is to my mind the direct outcome of the atmosphere of colonial finance in which he has grown up and made his career. Speculation always goes with sharp practice, even in an old country, where money is not everything nor success in money the key to every other door, social and political. In a new country, and especially one of gold and diamonds, all this is more so. In Kimberley and Johannesburg it is not thought necessary to dissimulate admiration for a successful swindle, and men take credit for dodges which here they would hesitate to attribute to an acquaintance. Of course this reacts on politics and public life. Mr. Rhodes, like the late Sir John Macdonald, like Pitt in his day, honest himself, tolerates something less than honesty in other. He condescends to bad tools when he cannot find good, and covers himself with a kind of native cynicism. "My *friend*?" he protested once when taxed with the jobbery of a political associate. "I don't recognise that character. There are people that use you, and there are people that you use. This *was* a man I used—and there's an end of it." "The only thing I ever regretted in my life was putting myself under an obligation." Imagine a man to whom money is not an object working on these lines among men to whom it is. He will go far. And, apart altogether from money, you can do much in modern politics on the "swap-principles-all-round" system. Only it will be very good for Mr. Rhodes's immortal soul to meet at some early date somebody with whom he can in nowise "deal."

AN UNFELT WANT.

Unhappily, he himself practically owns all the South African Press that counts, except a Pretorian sheet or so, obviously inspired by competing interests; and the deficiency is not well supplied by the ignorant diatribes of certain papers over here.

A man is not likely to mend his political or financial methods for critics who have not outlook enough to understand his aims. When Miss Olive Schreiner was in England recently, speaking as a friend of Mr. Rhodes personally and, to a large extent, politically, she told me that what she most wished for, in the interests of Mr. Rhodes and Cape Colony, was a real life Cape paper to oppose him.

PERSONALIA.

Personally, Mr. Rhodes is a tall, big man of heavy build and step, ruddy of face, and not easily tired. Yet there is something sauntering in his gait, something dreamy in the prominent grey eyes over the masterful chin. In conversation, though no showtalker, he has a grip, a zest, a straightforward heartiness which are not without charm. Frank he is to bluntness. He told Mr. Gladstone that the 1886 Bill attempted to "create a taxed Republic—taxed from without." He provoked Sir William Harcourt to the sarcastic parody of his programme:—"Protection and the Restoration of Slavery." Lord Salisbury almost plaintively testified to his "considerable force of character." Gordon he moved to exclaim:—"You are one of those men who would never approve of anything not organised by yourself"—yet Gordon invited him to join the Khartoum mission. You would not think, to look at him, that when he went to the Cape from an Essex rectory at 16, he was not expected to outlive the voyage. As a public speaker, Mr. Rhodes has no delivery and no style. But he makes people listen to what he says, and he makes them know what he means. He has simple habits, and no tastes, except the hobby of running an empire. Belief in the British Empire is his religion. Lobengula called him "the man who eats a whole country for his dinner." In business he is riding, pulls out a chequebook, and executes them offhand in the street. He is generous with money; but they say he never forgets a bad turn. He is single, and "not a marrying man." He is just 40.

It seems to me that if ever Mr. Labouchere gets the House of Commons to censure Mr. Cecil John Rhodes, as it once did Clive, there will at least have to be a parallel to their famous rider:—"But that Robert, Lord Clive, did at the same time render great and meritorious services to his country."—F. Edmund Garrett, in the *Westminster Gazette*.

LORD KELVIN ON GRAVITATION.

In his presidential address to the Royal Society, Lord Kelvin dealt with the subject of gravitation. In the course of his remarks he said:—During the fifty-six years which have passed since Faraday first offended physical mathematicians with his curved lines of force, many workers and many thinkers have helped to build up the nineteenth century school of plenum; one ether for light, heat, electricity, magnetism; and the German and English volumes containing Hertz's electrical papers, given to the world in the last decade of the century, will be a permanent monument of the splendid consummation now realised. But, splendid as this consummation is, we must not fold our hands and think or say there are no more worlds to conquer for electrical science. We do know something now of magnetic waves. We know that they exist, and are in perfect accord with Maxwell's beautiful theory. But this theory teaches us nothing of the actual motions of matter constituting a magnetic wave. Some definite motion of matter perpendicular to the lines of alternating magnetic force in the waves, and to the direction of propagation of the action through space, there must be; and it seems almost satisfactory as a hypothesis to suppose that it is chiefly a motion of ether with a comparatively small but not inconsiderable loading by fringes of ponderable molecules carried with it. This makes Maxwell's "electric displacement" simply a to-and-fro motion of ether across the line of propagation, that is to say, precisely the vibrations in the undulatory theory of light according to Fresnel. But we have as yet absolutely no guidance towards any understanding or imagining of the relation between this simple and definite alternating motion, or any other motion or displacement of the ether, and the earliest known phenomena of electricity and magnetism—the electrification of matter, and the attractions and repulsions of electrified bodies; the permanent magnetism of lodestone steel, and the attractions and repulsions due to it; and certainly we are quite as far from the clue to explaining, by ether or otherwise, the enormously greater forces of attraction and repulsion now so well known after the modern discovery of electromagnetism.

A diamond of very pure water, weighing 133 carats, was found at the Jagersfontein Mine, South Africa, on Dec. 4. The finder of the stone was Mr. Samson, the overseer, and the management at once made him a present of 100*l*.

In Mr. Jerome's new paper, the following story of the Prince of Wales is told:—When the Prince was at the Currah he came to the Viceregal Lodge and played cricket. His Royal Highness goes in. Down went the wicket of His Royal Highness at the first delivery of the ball. To make the matter worse, some wretches, not knowing the wicket was a Royal one, and that to knock it over was rank treason to the Throne and to cricket, applauded lustily. Our prince marched out amid the thunders. He hasn't played since!

The procession of ships from Eastham to Manchester to open the Ship Canal on January 1st, will be headed by the sailing ship Sophie Wilhelmina, from Nova Scotia, which is now inside Eastham locks. Two steamers now due from Galveston, with 1,800 bales of cotton, are also to figure in the demonstration. As an illustration of what the Canal Company are prepared to pay to make the demonstration imposing the Manchester merchant to whom the Sophie Wilhelmina's cargo of timber is consigned, undertakes to give the captain

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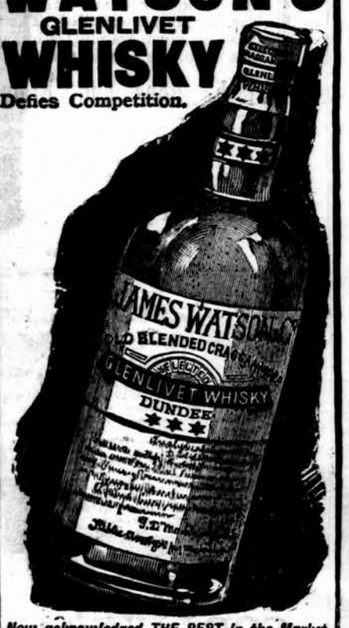

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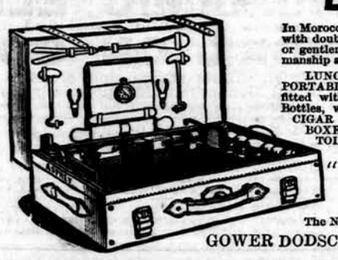

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FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR ST. ANGLES.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
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SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
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Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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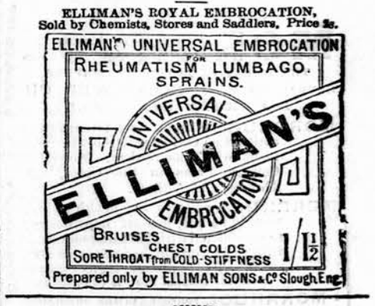
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

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CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

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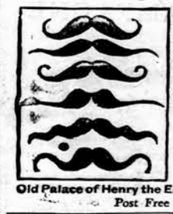

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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« D^r GAY, *Gaze tte des Hôpitaux.* »
From The Lancet March, 12th. 1887.

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MANUFACTURED BY
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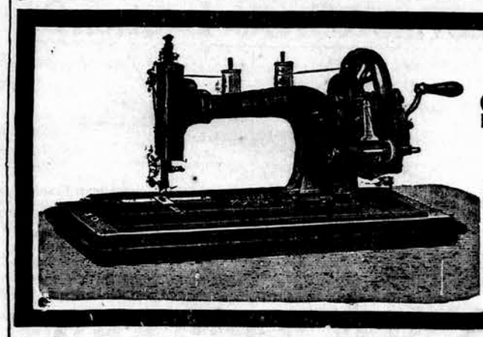

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